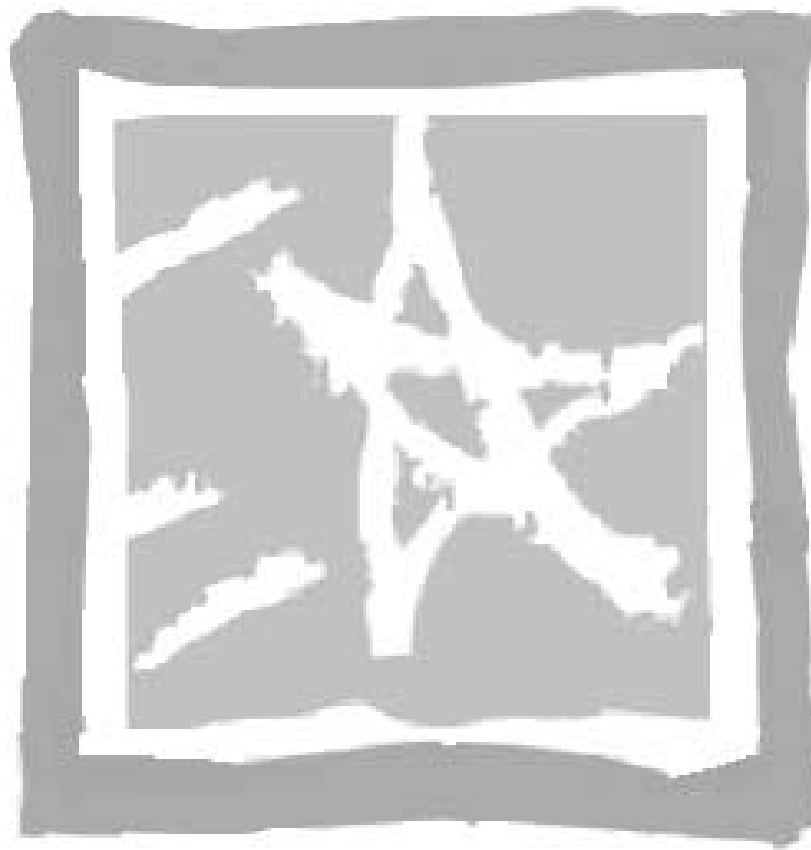


HIV Surveillance Report and Community Epidemiological Profile



Bureau of Communicable Disease Control
and the
Center for Health Data
Utah Department of Health

For more information, contact:

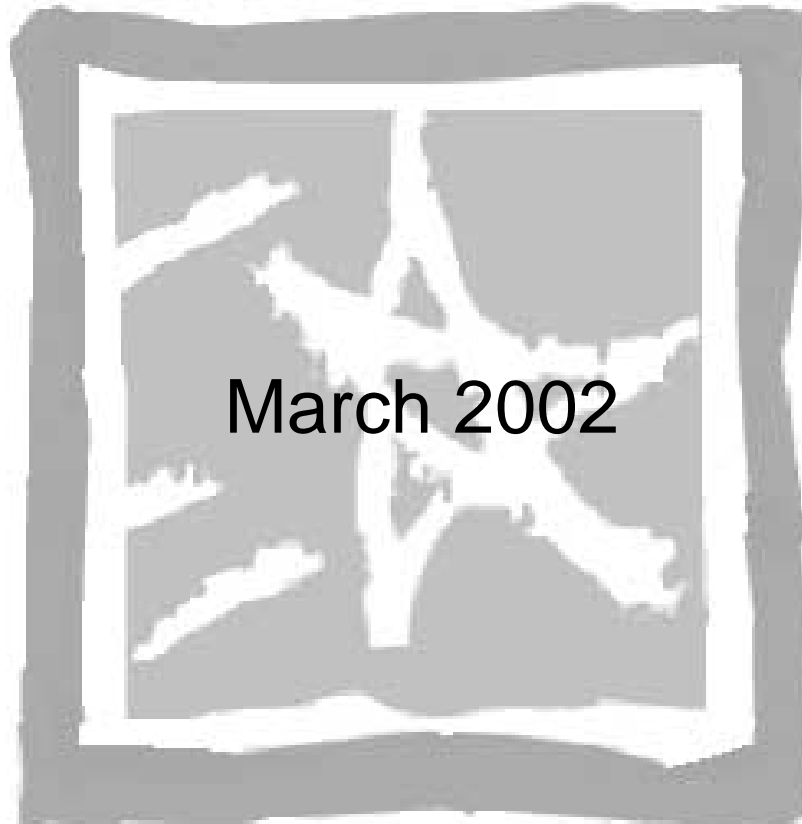
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HIV Surveillance Report and Community Epidemiological Profile



Bureau of Communicable Disease Control
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Center for Health Data
Utah Department of Health

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Introduction

This report is intended to serve as both an annual report for HIV/AIDS surveillance and as the Epidemiological Profile for the Statewide HIV Advisory Council. This report includes data from HIV and AIDS surveillance in Utah as well as selected data on sexually transmitted diseases and substance abuse, and data from Utah's Behavioral Risk Factor Survey.

HIV/AIDS surveillance allows the Utah Department of Health, and other public health partners the ability to monitor and characterize the epidemic, its determinants and impact, and to provide scientific data and information needed to plan prevention, evaluation, and treatment and care programs.

The report is organized into two main sections. The most important findings are presented as figures accompanied by interpretive text in a *Highlights* section, while more detailed data are presented in a *Reference Tables* section. In addition to those sections containing data, a Methods and Data Sources section describes some of the methods used to analyze the data and prepare this report.

The core data used for this report were the HIV and AIDS surveillance data from Utah. Those case report surveillance data have been the core information source for tracking the AIDS epidemic in Utah and nationally since its onset. They have provided important information about the impact of the epidemic, the populations most affected, and the effects of changes in risk behaviors, prevention and treatment. It is important to recognize the limitations of such data, however. Those data depend on infected persons being detected either when they seek care or through HIV testing, and on their being reported when infection is recognized. There may be a lag time period between acquisition of infection and detection by either means. Therefore, cases might not be representative of all infected persons, and patterns detected in cases reported now reflect acquisition several years ago.

No report can answer all questions, but this report has been designed with the intent of meeting most needs for information to guide HIV and AIDS planning and prevention, given the data available in Utah. Most of the report combines HIV infections and AIDS cases by date of first report to the state health department. This allows us to show HIV infections in the year they were reported regardless of whether they became AIDS at a later date. We welcome any suggestions regarding content or the way data are presented that would make future editions of this report more meaningful or useful.



Executive Summary

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) differs from many infectious agents by causing a chronic illness that develops over a period of years. The epidemic, as a result, also develops and changes over years or even decades.

This report indicates that while some aspects of the HIV epidemic in Utah continue to mirror national trends, changes in the nature of the epidemic can be observed that may or may not be unique to Utah. Other data in this report provide a warning about future trends in Utah that suggest a need for heightened surveillance and examination of prevention priorities.

The key findings of this report are:

- The number of new HIV infections and AIDS cases continued to decline (Figure 3). This trend has also occurred nationally. Incidence rates have decreased from a peak of 15.2 cases per 100,000 (262 cases) in 1990 to 3.3 cases per 100,000 persons (75 cases in 2001) (Figure 4).
- The number of deaths from HIV/AIDS in Utah decreased by 83% from a peak of 131 in 1995 to 22 in 2001. This decline continues to mirror national trends and is largely the result of newer and more effective antiviral treatments (Figure 5 and 6).
- The number of people living with HIV and AIDS continued to increase. Despite the decreasing number of new cases, the number of people living with HIV infection who require treatment and care and carry the potential for further transmission will continue to increase during the next several years.
- The decline in numbers of new cases has primarily occurred among non-Hispanic White men. Numbers of cases have risen among the Black and Hispanic population. Thus, those groups now account for a somewhat larger proportion of cases.
- Overall, few changes have occurred in the statewide pattern of HIV/AIDS cases when examined by age, sex, race/ethnic groups and risk group.
 - The majority of cases continue to occur among men who have sex with men.
 - The second largest group is related to injecting drug use, including injecting drug users (IDUs) and people who acquired infection through sexual contact with an IDU.
 - Most persons living with HIV or AIDS in Utah are 20 to 39 years of age.
 - There has been a gradual shift toward an increased percentage of cases occurring among women and among Black and Hispanic people.
 - The risk (rate per 100,000 persons) remains much higher among the Black and Hispanic population.
- Data from other sources suggests that injecting drug use is increasing in Utah.



Executive Summary

- Drug treatment admissions for heroin and amphetamine use remain level.
- Drug treatment admissions of people who reported injecting drug use have increased.
- Rates of sexually transmitted disease in Utah are much lower than rates elsewhere in the United States.
- Data from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) indicate that about three quarters of Utah adults support sex education in elementary schools and would counsel a sexually active teen to use condoms.

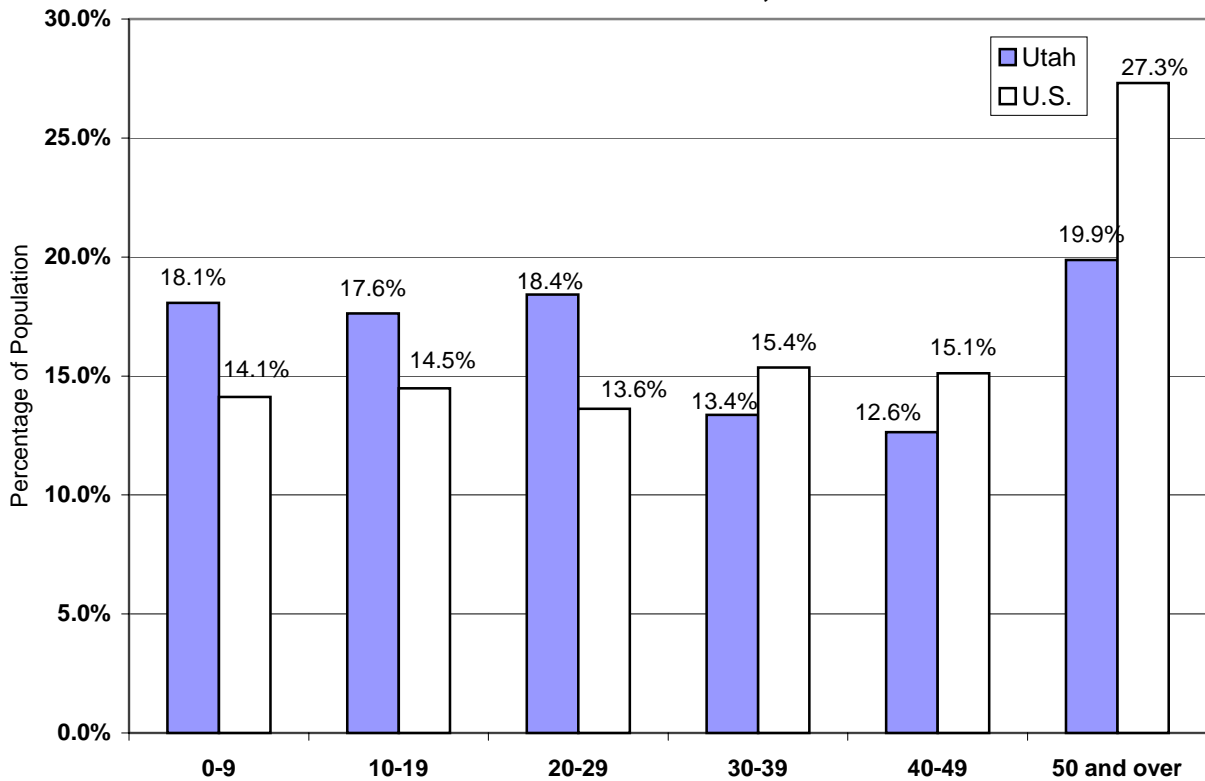


HIGHLIGHTS

1. Characteristics of the Utah Population
2. Impact and Trends
3. Number of Persons Believed to be Living in Utah with HIV and AIDS
4. Who Is at Risk?
5. What Changes Are We Seeing in Distribution of Risk?
6. Risk Group Profiles
7. Characteristics of Recent HIV Cases
8. Other Relevant Data
9. Perspective Based on U.S. Data

Characteristics of the Utah Population

**Figure 1. Population by Age,
Utah and United States, 2000**

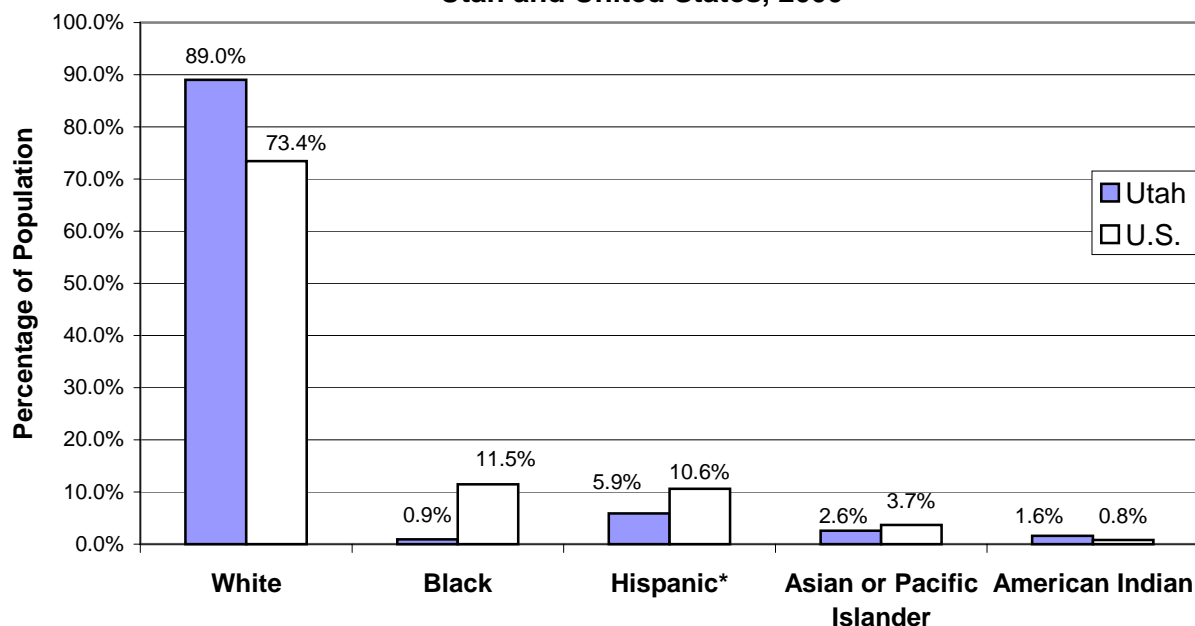


See Table 1.

Source: Utah - Office of Planning and Budget; U.S. Census Bureau

- Characteristics of a population such as age, culture, and socioeconomic status affect health in many ways. Utah's population is unique in ways that affect health and health needs.
- Utah's population is relatively young, due to its high birth rate.
- The increased number of children in Utah requires relatively more resources for education and other social services.

Figure 2. Population by Race/Ethnic* Group, Utah and United States, 2000



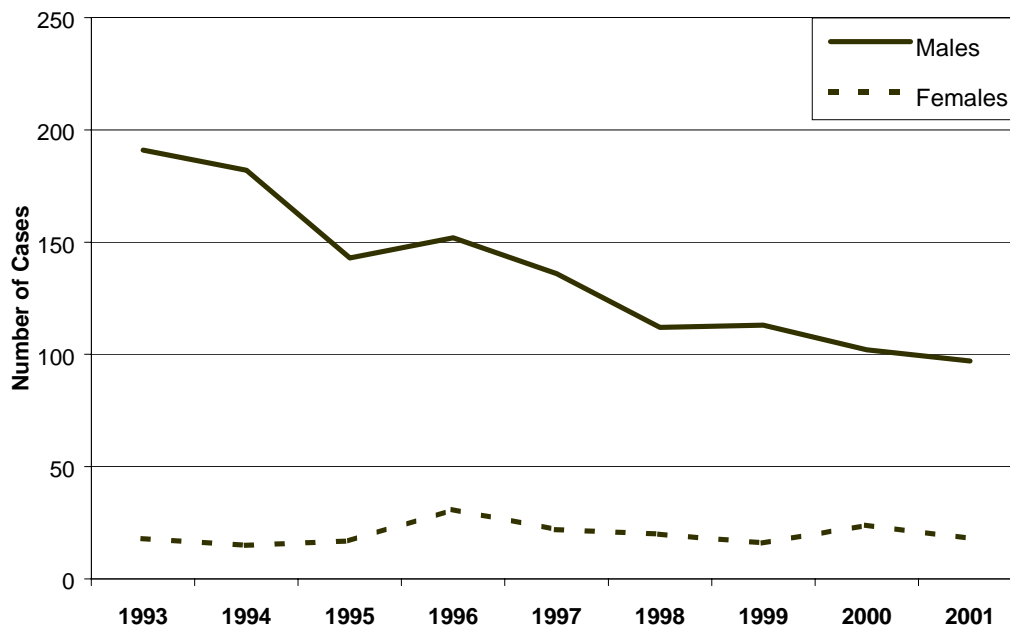
See Table 3.

* Race and ethnicity are separate, overlapping concepts, but for this report, people of Hispanic ethnicity were considered as a separate group.

Source: Utah - Office of Planning and Budget; U.S. Census Bureau

- Race and ethnicity reflect the reality of socially distinct groups in the United States. Ethnic groups typically share certain cultural, linguistic, and other characteristics. These characteristics can affect both the occurrence of HIV/AIDS and the ways in which prevention and treatment services can best be delivered.
- Utah's population contains smaller proportions of most race/ethnic groups other than non-Hispanic White people.
- Utah's African American, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Hispanic populations are growing at faster rates than the state population as a whole.

**Figure 3. Number of Reported Cases of HIV/AIDS
by Gender and Year of Report,
Utah 1993-2001**



See Table 4.

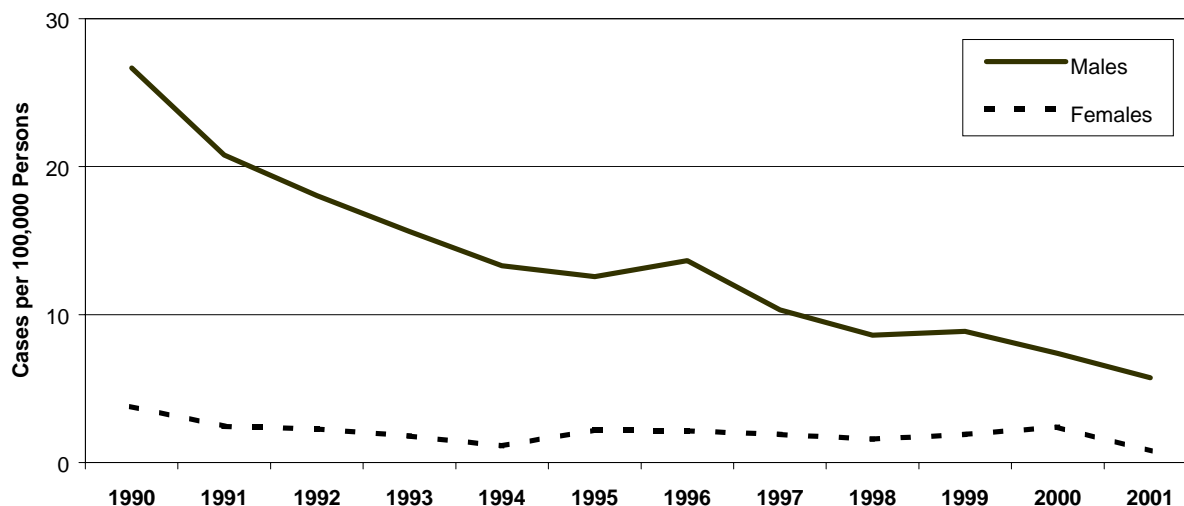
Number of cases reported during 1991 and 1992 were artificially high due to a database error therefore, this figure presents data only from 1993-2001.

Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS.

Sources: Population - Office of Planning and Budget; Cases - Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

- Most of our understanding of the occurrence of HIV/AIDS comes from case surveillance. AIDS has been a reportable disease in Utah since 1983, and HIV since 1989. It is, however, important to recognize the limitations and potential biases of such surveillance data.
- For most of the analyses in this report, HIV and AIDS have been combined. Each case is counted in the year that individual was first reported as either HIV or AIDS.
- Reported cases of HIV/AIDS in Utah have declined since 1993. This trend has also occurred nationally.
- To eliminate the bias from reporting delays, trends are better monitored using date of diagnosis (see Figure 4).

**Figure 4. HIV/AIDS Cases per 100,000
Persons by Year of Diagnosis*
and by Sex,
Utah 1990-2001**



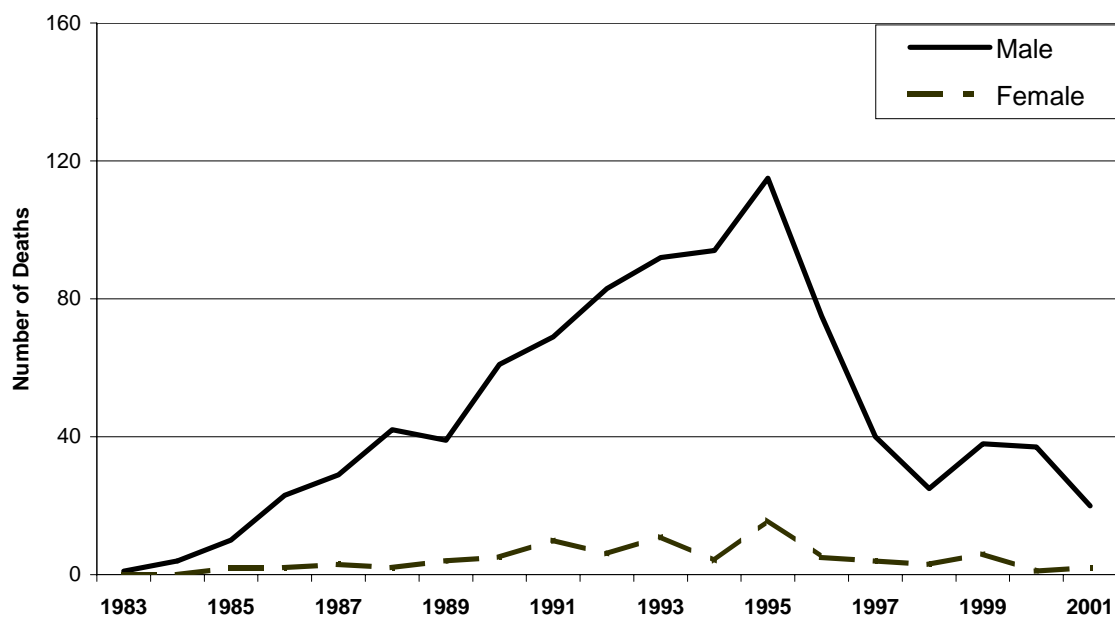
See Table 5.

* Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year of diagnosis based on the date of Western Blot testing. Case totals for the final three years were corrected for reporting delay based on an analysis of the time between Western Blot test date and report date during the past four years.

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

- The relatively long period of time between infection and onset of symptoms has complicated interpretation of AIDS surveillance data. Using date of diagnosis rather than date of report provides our best assessment of occurrence of HIV infection. Because a proportion of cases actually diagnosed during recent years will be reported in the future, these data have been adjusted for presumed delay in reporting of recently diagnosed cases.
- Based on date of diagnosis, occurrence of HIV/AIDS peaked in about 1990 and has declined steadily since then.
- This trend represents an important public health success in preventing HIV infection, but prompts two concerns:
 - 1) The number of people with HIV infection who are in need of treatment and prevention services and who represent a reservoir for ongoing transmission has continued to increase (see Figure 7).
 - 2) Every year a new cohort of young people enter the period of life when risk behaviors can begin that place them at risk of infection. Thus, despite the declining incidence of new cases, prevention remains even more important to protect these newly at-risk persons.

**Figure 5. Deaths from HIV/AIDS
by Year and Sex,
Utah 1983-2001**



See Table 6.

Deaths are shown in the year they occurred

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

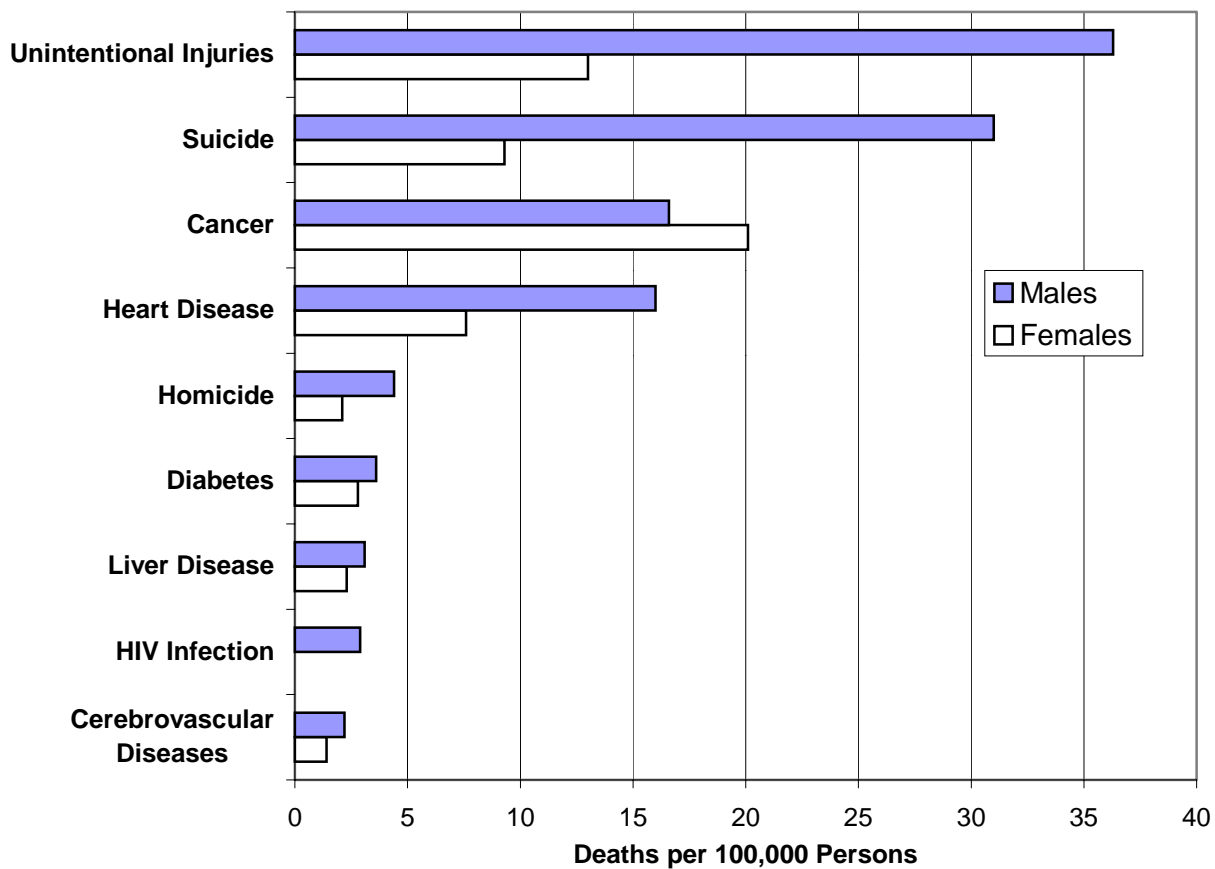
Note: Deaths for 2001 are incomplete due to reporting delay

These data are provisional.

- Deaths due to HIV/AIDS have decreased eighty-three percent from a peak of 131 deaths in 1995 to 22 in 2001.
- This decrease in Utah follows national trends and is due primarily to improved antiretroviral medications.

Impact and Trends

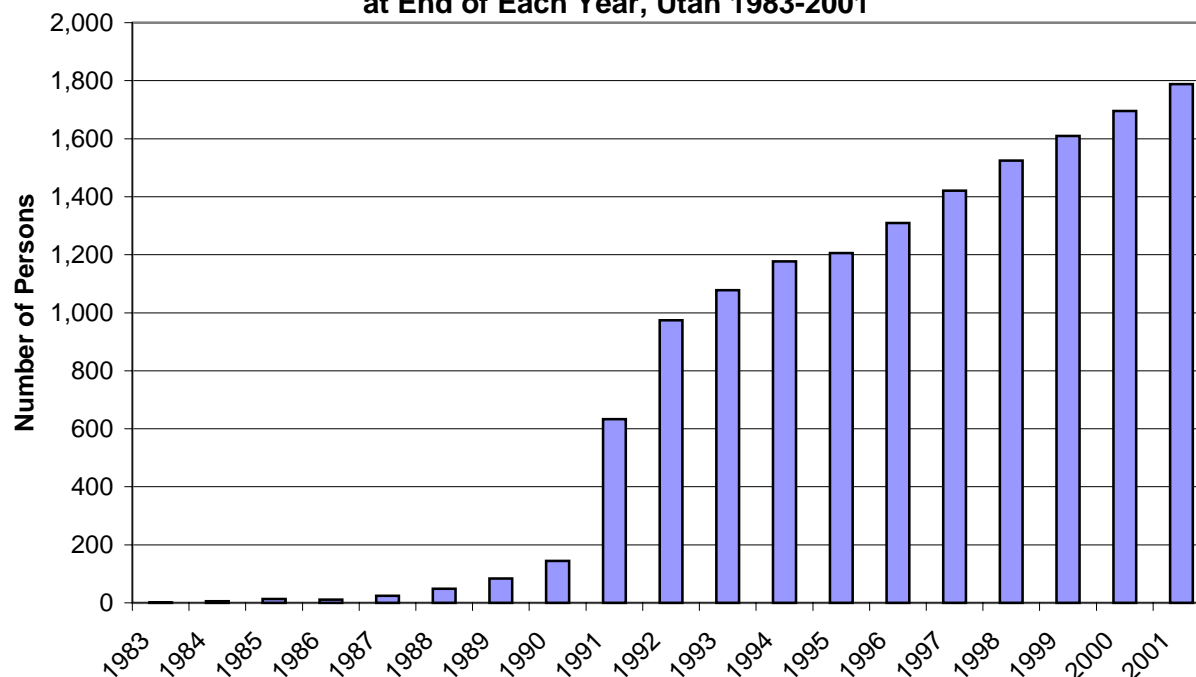
**Figure 6. Leading Causes of Death,
Age 25-44 Years, by Sex,
Utah 1998-2001**



See Table 7.
Source: Utah Death Certificate Database.

- During 1994-1996, HIV was the third leading cause of death among men age 25-44 in Utah. During the 1998-2001 time period, HIV had dropped to the eighth leading cause of death among men in this age group.

**Figure 7. Number of Persons Reported in Utah
with HIV or AIDS Believed to Be Alive (Cumulative)
at End of Each Year, Utah 1983-2001**



See Table 8.

Each total is the number of people who have been reported in Utah with either HIV or AIDS prior to the end of that year and who were believed to be alive. Each annual total is cumulative and totals from different years should not be added. These data include about 405 persons who were reported in Utah, but subsequently have moved out of state and exclude about 96 persons known to have moved to Utah after being reported in another state. A more complete description of the status of individuals with HIV/AIDS who are living in Utah as of the end of 2001 is presented in Figure 9.

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

- Despite the decline of new cases of HIV/AIDS in Utah, the number of individuals living with HIV/AIDS continues to increase. Part of that increase is a result of improved treatment that has substantially delayed the onset of illness and death.
- The methods used to produce this figure were chosen because they allow an examination of trends across time. However, a more accurate estimate of persons living with HIV and AIDS in Utah through 2001 is found in Figure 9.

Number of Persons Believed to be Living in Utah with HIV and AIDS

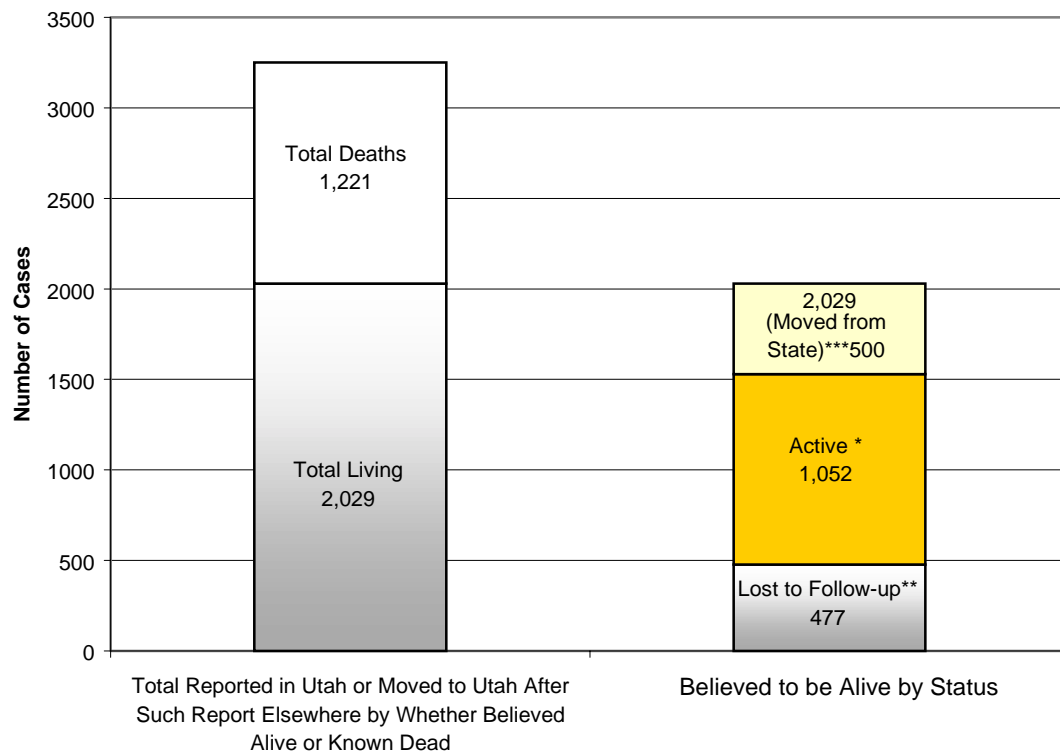
Figure 8.

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.
These data are provisional.

* Health District totals represent the number of (living) Utah residents reported from each health district. Totals do not exclude persons who were reported in Utah, but have moved from the state.

Number of Persons Believed to be Living in Utah with HIV and AIDS

Figure 9. Status of Persons Previously Reported with HIV or AIDS, Utah 2001



See Table 9.

* Active Cases: Known to have seen a physician for care within the last two years.

** Lost to follow-up: No longer in physician's care. It is likely that a number of these individuals may have moved from the state.

*** Moved from State: The 500 cases who moved from the state includes 404 persons reported in Utah, but subsequently have moved out of state and 96 persons known to have moved to Utah after being reported in another state, who have since moved out of Utah.

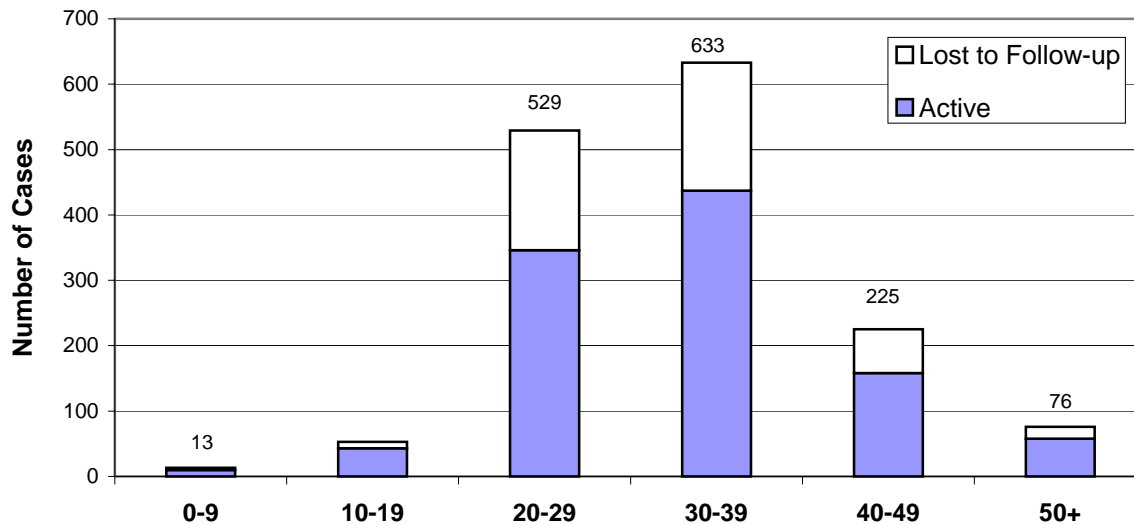
These data are provisional.

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

- This figure examines the last known status of persons who have been reported with HIV or AIDS in Utah or moved here after being reported elsewhere.
- A total of 1,529 such persons are believed to be alive and may be living in Utah. However, 477 of those persons have not been seen by a physician in the past two years. It is not known how many of these persons have moved from the state and how many are living here but not receiving medical care.

Number of Persons Believed to be Living in Utah with HIV and AIDS

Figure 10. Number of Persons Believed to be Living with HIV/AIDS in Utah by Age Group Utah through December 31, 2001



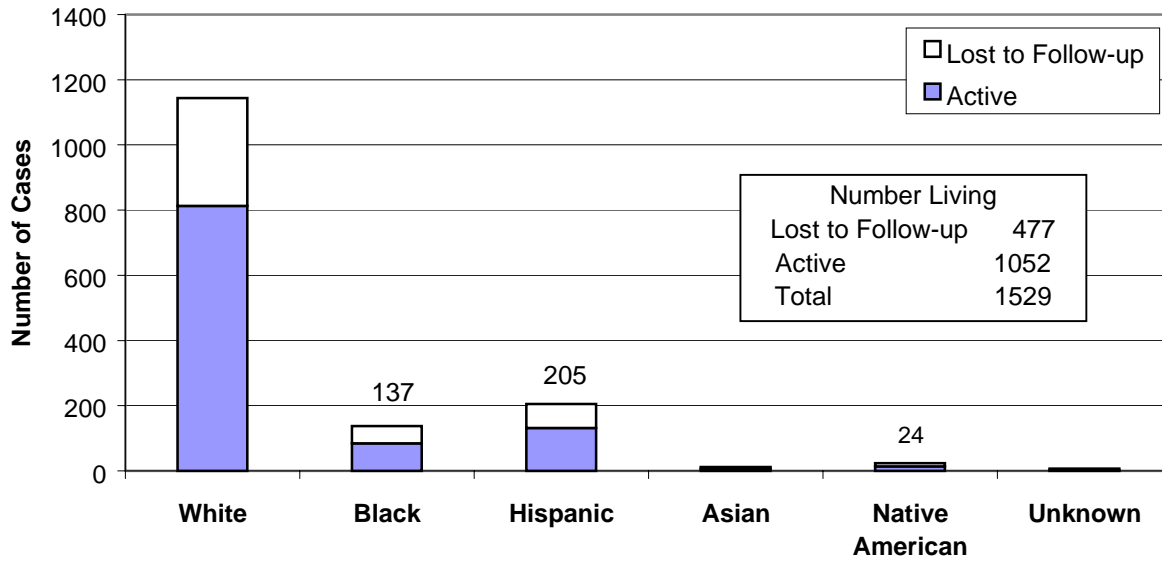
See Tables 10 and 11.

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

- Persons with HIV/AIDS who are “Lost to Follow-up” are similar to “Active” cases when compared by age group.

Number of Persons Believed to be Living in Utah with HIV and AIDS

Figure 11. Number of Persons Reported in Utah with HIV/AIDS Believed to Be Alive by Race/Ethnicity, through December 31, 2001



See Tables 10 and 11.

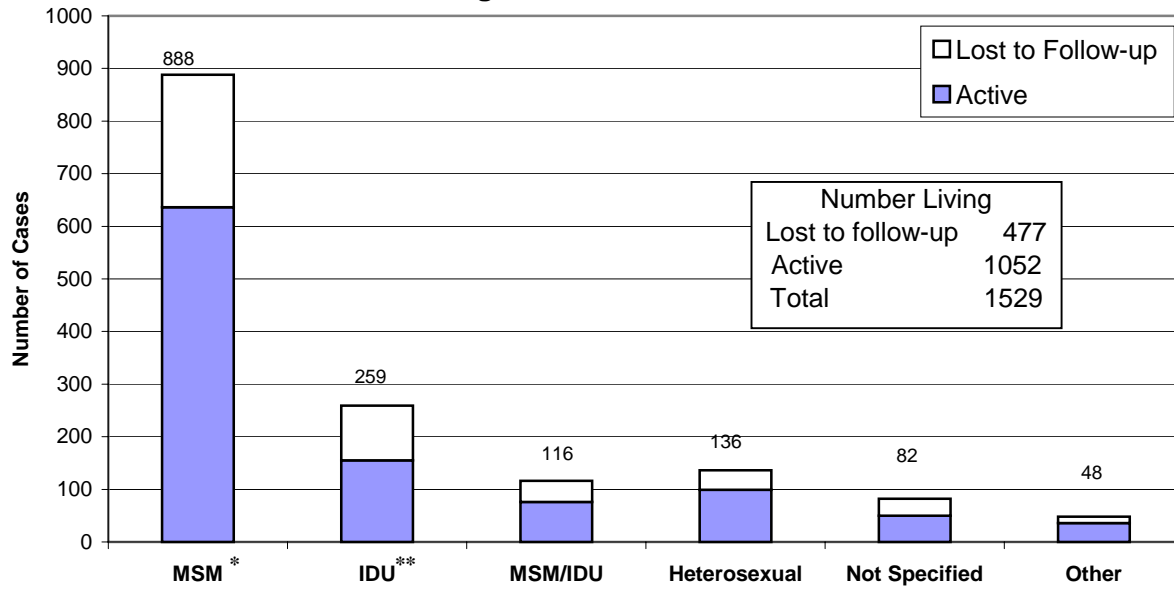
* Race and ethnicity are separate overlapping concepts, but for this presentation, people of Hispanic ethnicity were considered as a separate group.

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

- When comparing race/ethnicity, individuals with HIV/AIDS who are “Lost to Follow-up” status are similar to race/ethnicity of “Active” cases.

Number of Persons Believed to be Living in Utah with HIV and AIDS

Figure 12. Number of Persons Believed to be Living with HIV/AIDS in Utah by Risk Group Through December 31, 2001



See Tables 10 and 11.

Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS.

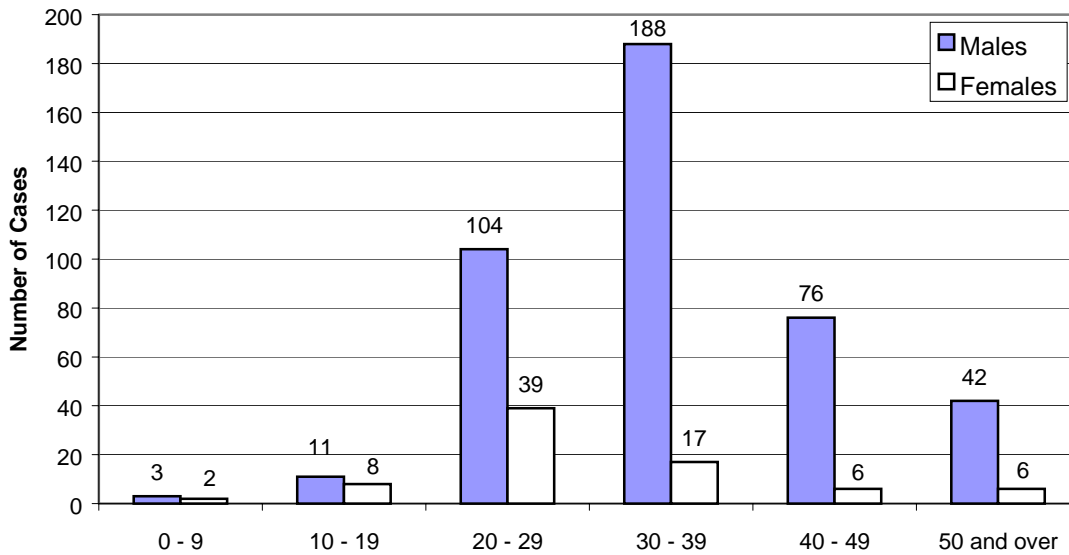
* MSM = Men who have sex with men

** IDU = Injecting drug user

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

- The risk groups are similar when comparing risk of persons with HIV/AIDS who are in the “Lost to Follow-up” category, with persons who are “Active” cases.

Figure 13. Number of Cases of HIV/AIDS by Age Group and Sex, Utah 1998-2001



See Tables 12, 13 and 14.

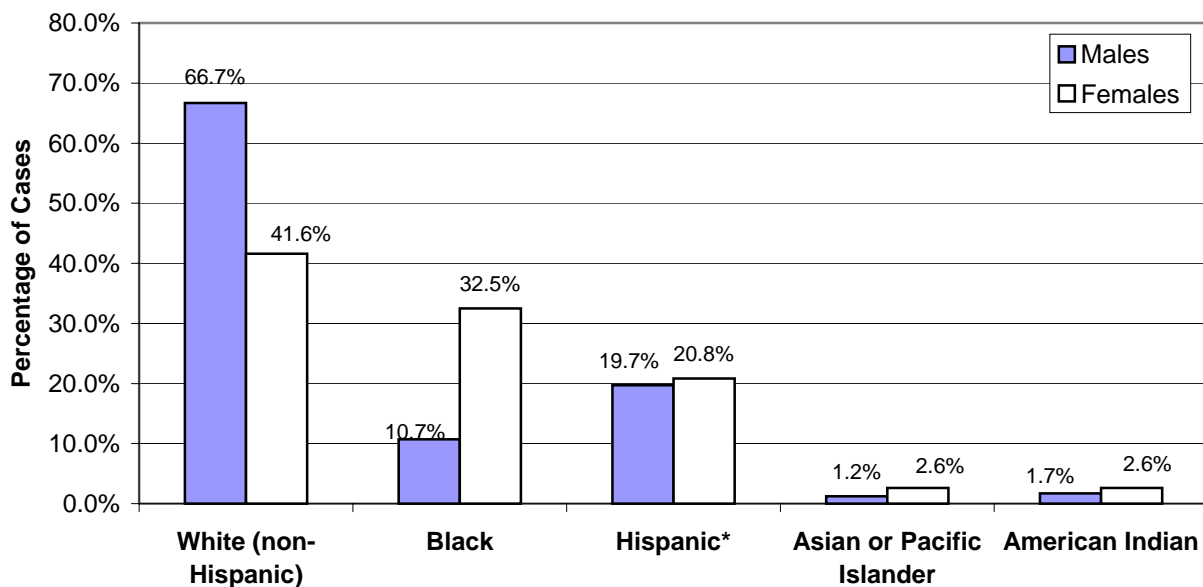
Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

- Age and sex, while not in themselves risk factors for HIV infection, correlate very strongly with risk.
- During 1998-2001, 502 cases of HIV/AIDS were reported:
 - 84% of cases were males
 - 16% of cases were females
 - 69% of cases were age 20-39
- Highest age/sex specific rates of HIV/AIDS occurred among men age 30-39 (30.2 per 100,000), followed by men age 20-29 (12.9 per 100,000) and men age 40-49 (13.5 per 100,000).
- Highest age specific rates among women occurred in the age groups 20-29 (5.0 per 100,000) and 30-39 (2.8 per 100,000).
- Although rates and case totals were low among teenagers, the delay between infection and reporting means that some of the people reported as cases in the age group of 20-29 actually became infected while in the teenage years.
- The age distribution of reported HIV/AIDS has not changed appreciably during the last four years. The percentage of cases among females has increased somewhat.

G

Who is at Risk?

Figure 14. Percentage of Cases of HIV/AIDS by Race/Ethnic Group and by Sex, Utah 1998-2001



See Table 15.

Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS

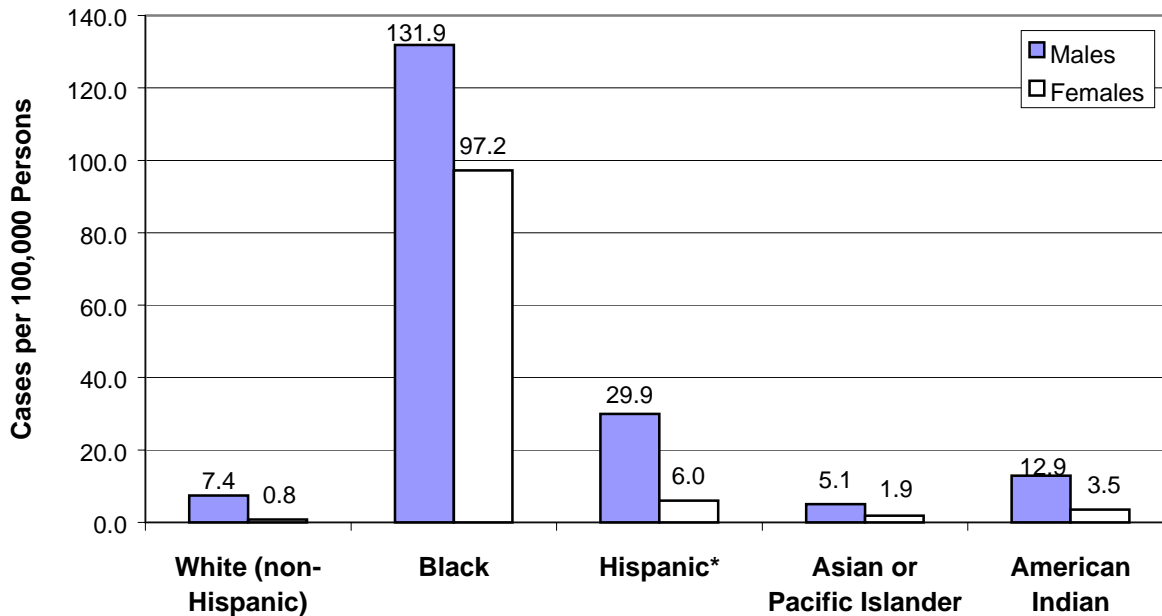
* Race and ethnicity are separate, overlapping concepts, but for this report, people of Hispanic ethnicity were considered as a separate group.

Sources: Population Estimates Program, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, D.C. 2000.

Cases - Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

- This figure shows the percentage of cases occurring in each race/ethnic group. Examining risk of HIV/AIDS among different populations defined by race/ethnicity requires two different views (see Figure 15).
- For both men and women, most cases (63%) have occurred among non-Hispanic White people.
- Cases among women were more likely to have been among Black women (32.5%) and Hispanic women (20.8%), than was true for cases among men.
- Of the 70 Black persons reported with HIV/AIDS during the past four years, 1998-2001, 44 (63%) are immigrants from Africa.

Figure 15. Rate per 100,000 Persons with HIV/AIDS by Race/Ethnic Group and Sex, Utah 1998-2001



See Table 15.

Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS

* Race and ethnicity are separate, overlapping concepts, but for this presentation, people of Hispanic ethnicity were considered as a separate group.

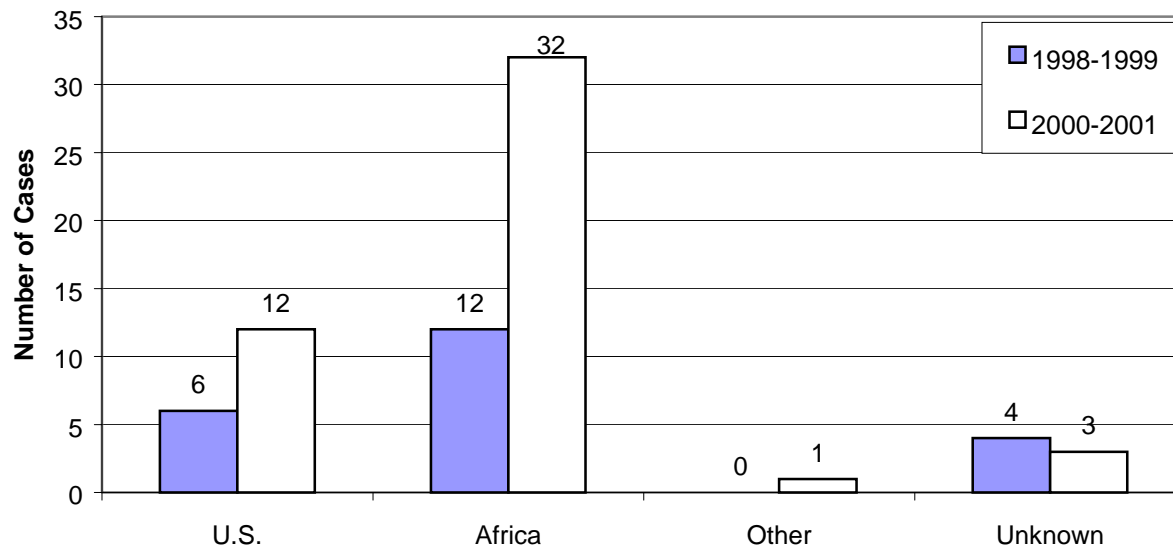
Sources: Population Estimates program, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, D.C. 2000.

Cases - Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

- Although most HIV/AIDS cases in Utah occurred among non-Hispanic White persons, the number of cases that occurred among Black and Hispanic people was greatly disproportionate to the size of those two populations. That is, the risk of HIV/AIDS for people in those populations is higher. This figure, showing reported cases as rate per 100,000 persons in each race/ethnic population, illustrates that increased risk.
- Highest rates were found among Black men (131.9 per 100,000 persons) and Black women (97.2 per 100,000).
- The Rate for Hispanic men was also high (29.9 per 100,000).
- Rates for American Indian and Asian/Pacific Islander people were based on very few cases and should be interpreted cautiously.

Who is at Risk?

**Figure 16. Number of HIV/AIDS Cases Among Black Persons
by County of Origin, Utah 1998-2001**



See Table 16.

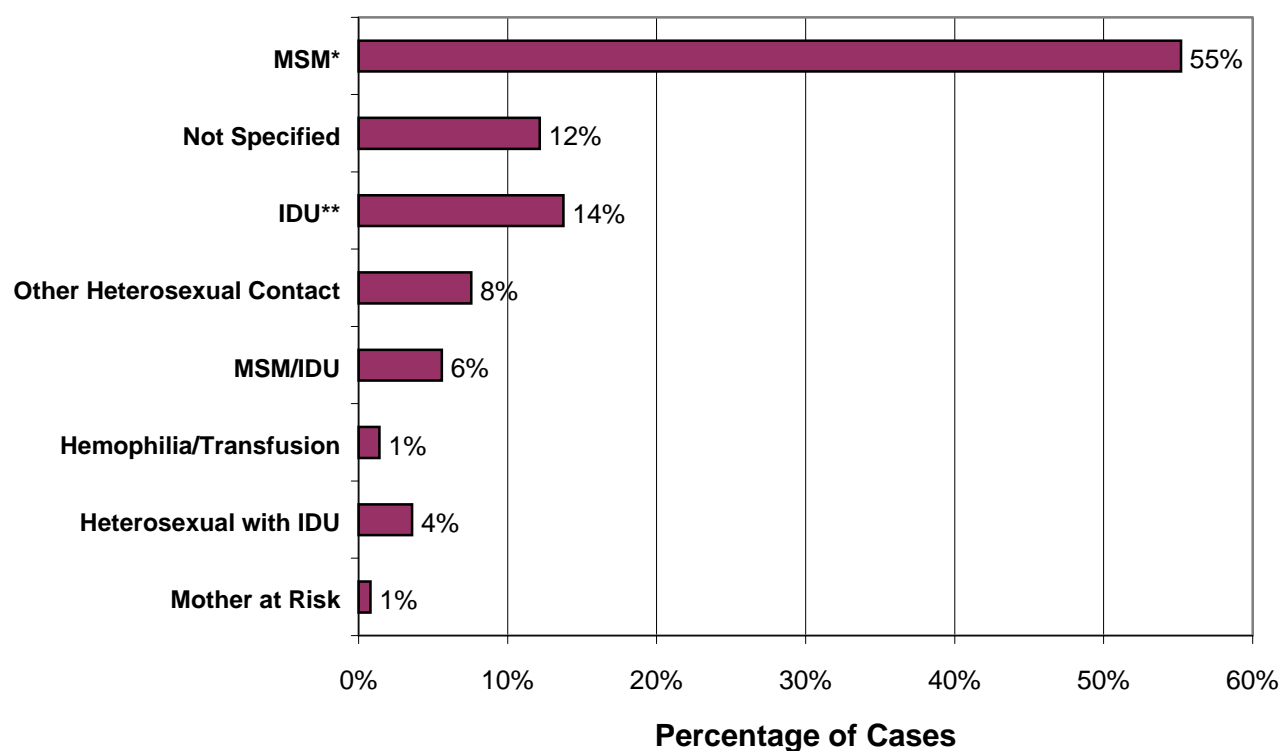
Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

- The increase in cases of HIV/AIDS among Black persons affected men and women and was noted across all age groups.
- Most, but not all, of the increase can be attributed to increased cases among Black persons who immigrated to Utah from Africa. The majority, 69%, was in the age groups 20-29 and 30-39.

Who is at Risk?

**Figure 17.
Percentage of Cases of HIV/AIDS by Risk Group,
Utah 1998-2001**



See Table 17.

Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS.

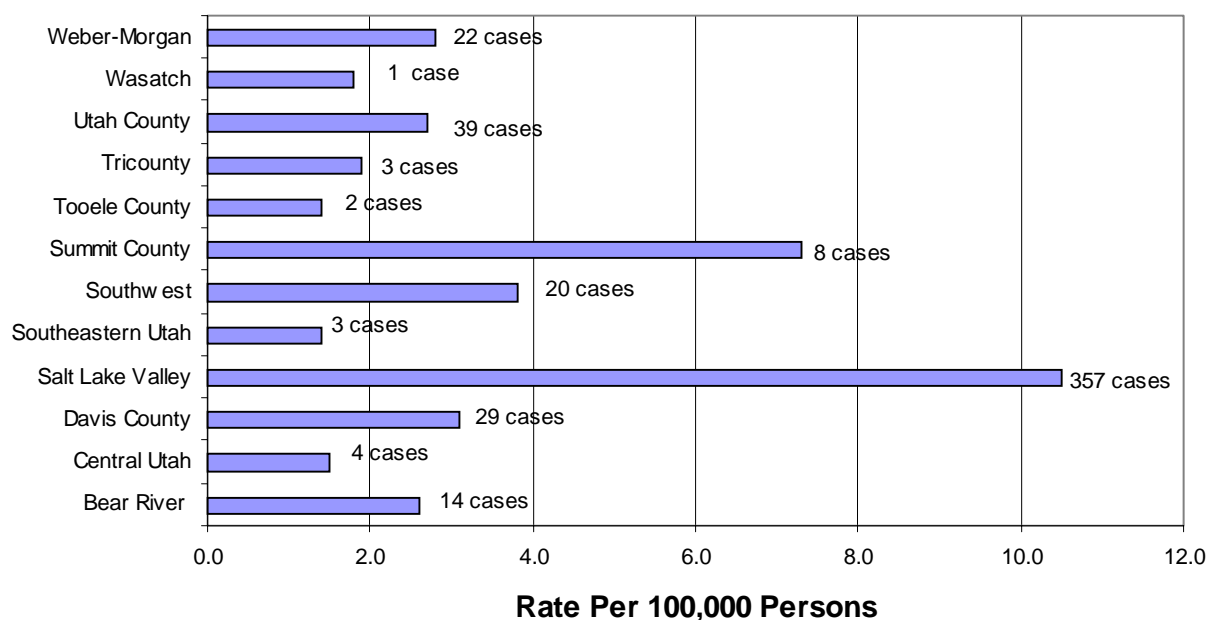
* MSM - men who have sex with men

** IDU = injecting drug user

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

- Reported HIV/AIDS cases are classified according to the risk behavior by which they were most likely to have acquired infection.
- Most cases in Utah (55%) were due to transmission among men who have sex with men. However, the percentage of cases occurring among men who have sex with men decreased slightly.
- The second most common route of infection was injecting drug use. Among women, injecting drug use or sex with an injecting drug user accounted for 33% of cases.

Figure 18. Rates and Number of Cases of HIV/AIDS Reported by Local Health Districts, Utah 1998-2001



See Table 18.

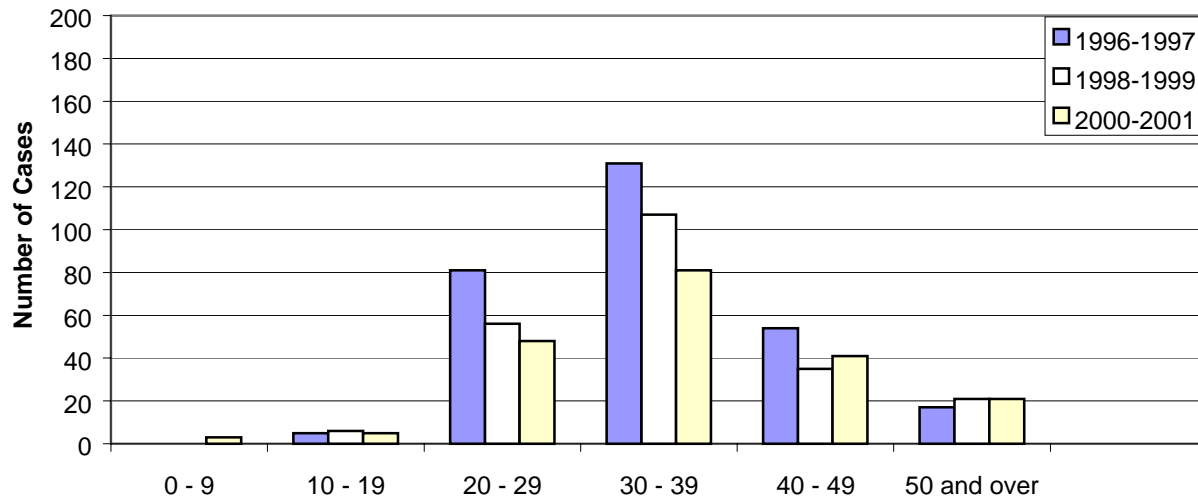
Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

- In Utah and most of the U.S. HIV/AIDS has been disproportionately concentrated in urban areas. This figure shows both rates (lengths of bars) and numbers of cases (numbers at end of bars).
- In Utah, during 1998-2001, 71% of cases occurred in Salt Lake County, which also had the highest rate.
- Rates of reported HIV/AIDS decreased substantially between 1994-1997 and 1998-2001 in Salt Lake County and Weber/Morgan Health District, where rates were among the highest during the earlier period. (See Table 18)
- Rates in health districts with few cases should be interpreted cautiously.

What Changes Are We Seeing in Distribution of Risk?

**Figure 19. Number of Cases of HIV/AIDS Among Males
by Age Group and Two-Year Time Period
Utah 1996-2001**



See Tables 19 and 20.

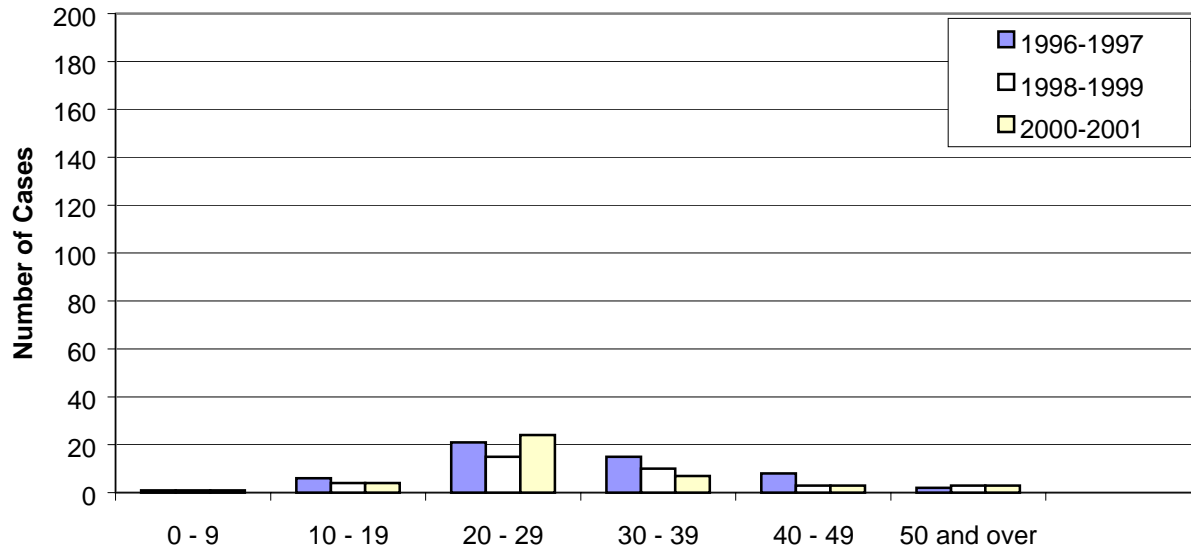
Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

- Most cases of HIV/AIDS among Utah men were reported in the age group 20 to 39.
- HIV/AIDS among men decreased from 1996-1997 to 2000-2001 in two of the three age groups with the most cases. A small increase occurred in 2000-2001 in the 40-49 age group.
- The age distribution of HIV/AIDS among men in Utah did not change appreciably over the time period 1996-2001.

What Changes Are We Seeing in Distribution of Risk?

**Figure 20. Number of Cases of HIV/AIDS Among Females
by Age Group and Two-Year Time Period
Utah 1996-2001**



See Tables 19 and 20.

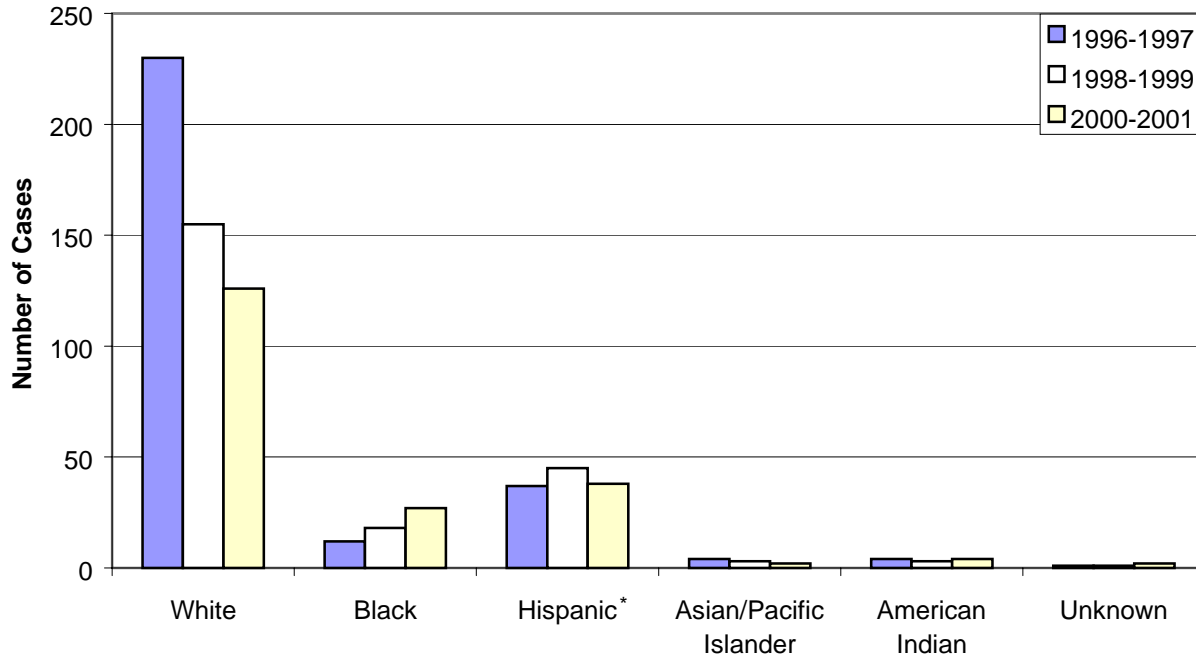
Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

- Seventy-four percent of HIV/AIDS cases among Utah women were reported in the age group 20 to 39 years.

What Changes Are We Seeing in Distribution of Risk?

**Figure 21. Number of Cases of HIV/AIDS Among Males
by Race/Ethnicity and Two-Year Time Period
Utah 1996-2001**



See Table 21.

Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS.

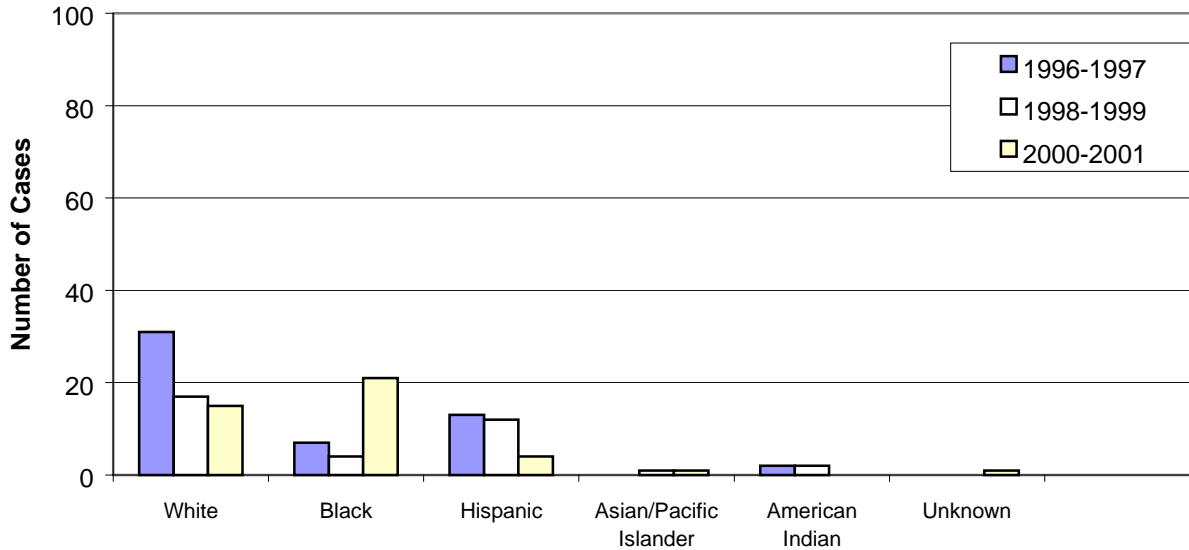
* Race and ethnicity are separate, overlapping concepts, but for this presentation, people of Hispanic ethnicity were considered as a separate group.

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

- During the time period 1996-1997 to 2000-2001, cases of HIV/AIDS among White non-Hispanic males declined by about 45%.
- Case totals among Black and Hispanic males have increased somewhat. Those changes mean that the proportion of male cases in populations other than non-Hispanic White men increased, from 20% to 37% over this time period.

What Changes Are We Seeing in Distribution of Risk?

**Figure 22. Number of Cases of HIV/AIDS Among Females
by Race/Ethnicity Group and Two-Year Time Period
Utah 1996-2001**



See Table 21.

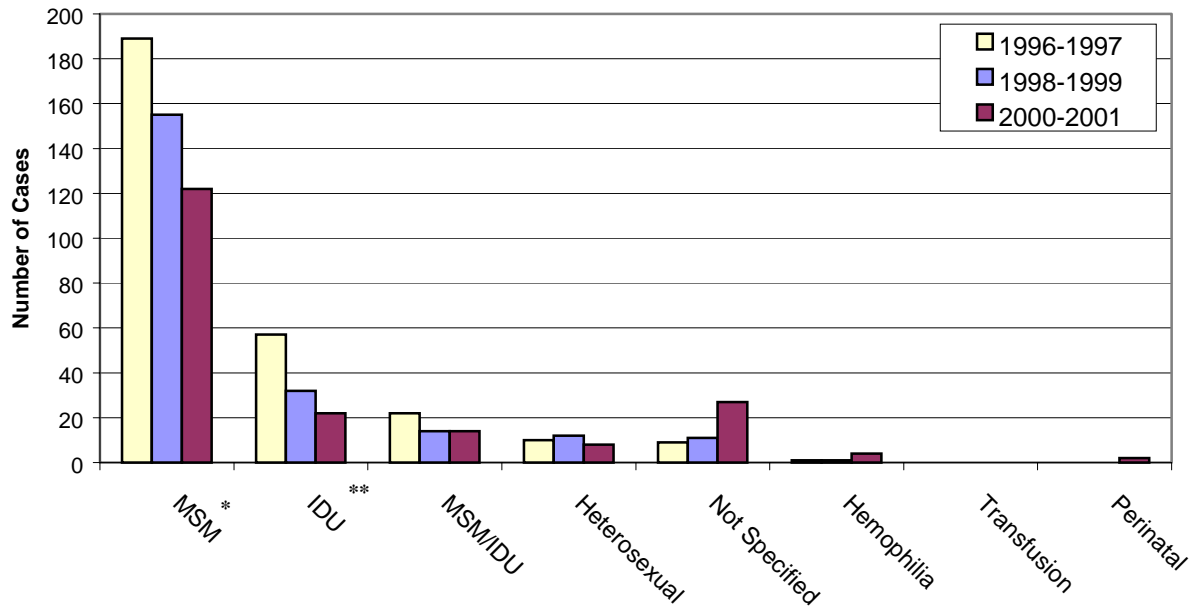
Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS.

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

- A dramatic increase in the number of cases reported occurred among Black women during the 2000-2001 time period. This was largely due to immigration from Africa.
- Among women, a majority of cases (64% in 2000-2001) occurred among women whose race/ethnicity was other than non-Hispanic White.

What Changes Are We Seeing in Distribution of Risk?

**Figure 23. Number of Cases of HIV/AIDS Among Males
by Risk Category and Two-Year Time Period
Utah 1996-2001**



See Table 22 and 23.

* MSM = Men who have sex with men

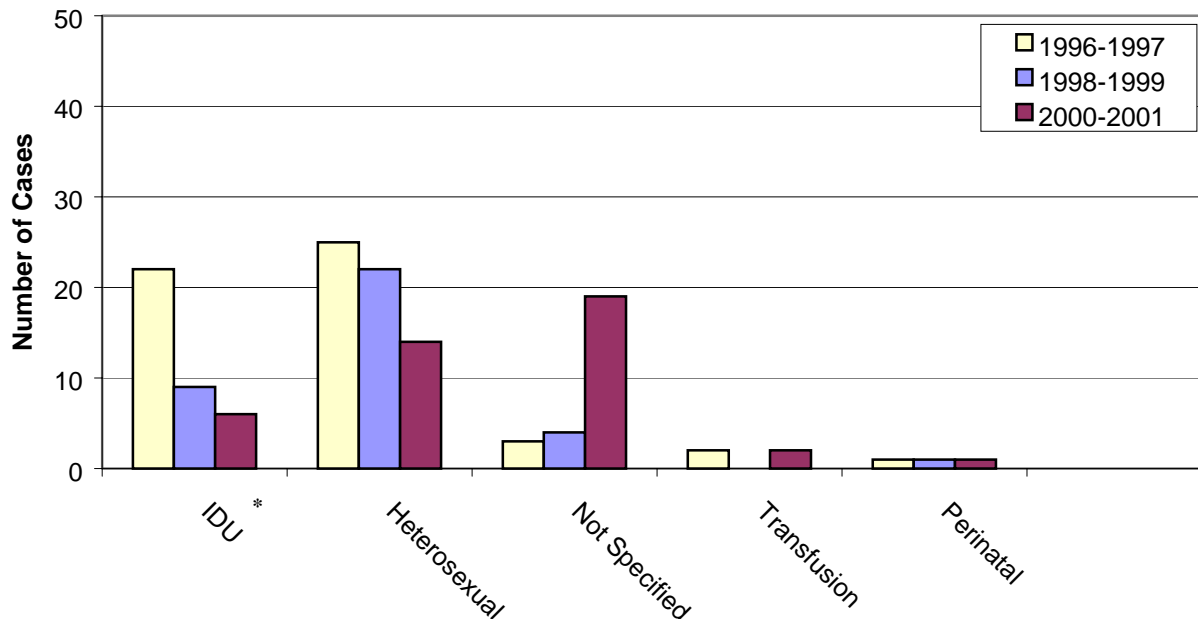
** IDU = Injecting drug user

Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

- Reported cases of HIV/AIDS decreased over this time period in the three risk groups that accounted for the most male cases.
- The distribution of male cases by risk group changed little over this time period, except for the “Risk Not Specified” category.

**Figure 24. Number of Cases of HIV/AIDS Among Females
by Risk Category and Two-Year Time Period
Utah 1996-2001**



See Tables 22 and 23.

* IDU = Injecting drug user

Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS.

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

- No clear trend was evident in the pattern of reported HIV/AIDS cases according to risk group among women over this time period. However, an increase was seen in the “Risk Not Specified” category for the 2000-2001 time period.

Risk Group Profiles

**Figure 25. Risk Group: Men Who Have Sex with Men
Numbers and Percentages of HIV/AIDS Cases by Age Group, Race/Ethnicity and
Wasatch Front Residence, Utah 1998-2001**

Category	1998-99		2000-01	
Age Group	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent
0-9	0	0%	0	0%
10-19	3	2%	3	2%
20-29	37	24%	32	26%
30-39	72	46%	60	49%
40-49	26	17%	18	15%
50 and over	17	11%	9	7%
Total	155	100%	122	100%
Race/Ethnic Group				
White (non Hispanic)	113	73%	85	70%
Black	10	6%	8	7%
Hispanic*	27	17%	22	18%
American Indian	3	2%	4	3%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	1%	2	2%
Unknown	0		1	
Total	155	100%	122	100%
Geographic Location				
Wasatch Front	133	86%	110	90%
Non-Wasatch Front	22	14%	12	10%
Total	155	100%	122	100%

Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS.

*Race and ethnicity are separate, overlapping concepts, but for this report, people of Hispanic ethnicity were considered as a separate group.

Wasatch Front area includes the following counties: Weber, Davis, Salt Lake, Utah.

Source: Utah Department of Health Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

- Men who have sex with men represent the largest risk group for HIV/AIDS in Utah, accounting for 55% of all cases reported in 1998-2001. See Table 24.

Risk Group Profiles

Figure 26. Risk Group: Injecting Drug Users
Numbers and Percentages of Cases of HIV/AIDS by Sex, Age Group, Race/Ethnicity, and Wasatch Front Residence, Utah 1998-2001

Variable	1998-99		2000-01	
Gender	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent
Male	32	78%	22	79%
Female	9	22%	6	21%
Total	41	100%	28	100%
Age Group				
0-9	0	0%	0	0%
10-19	2	5%	1	4%
20-29	6	15%	7	25%
30-39	24	59%	5	18%
40-49	8	20%	10	36%
50 and over	1	2%	5	18%
Total	41	100%	28	100%
Race/Ethnic Group				
White (non Hispanic)	27	66%	21	75%
Black	4	10%	2	7%
Hispanic*	7	17%	5	18%
American Native	1	2%	0	0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	2%	0	0%
Unknown	1	2%	0	0%
Total	41	100%	28	100%
Geographic Location				
Wasatch Front	36	88%	26	93%
Non-Wasatch Front	5	12%	2	7%
Total	41	100%	28	100%

Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS.

* Race and ethnicity are separate, overlapping concepts, but for this report, people of Hispanic ethnicity were considered as a separate group.

Wasatch Front area includes the following counties: Weber, Davis, Salt Lake, Utah.

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

- Injecting drug users (IDU) are the second largest risk group for HIV/AIDS in Utah. IDU accounted for 13% of male cases and 19% of female cases during 1998-2001. Overall IDU accounted for 14% of HIV/AIDS reported in Utah during 1998-2001. See Table 24.
- IDU accounted for a larger proportion of all cases nationally than in Utah, although an exact comparison is difficult because a much larger proportion of cases are classified as "risk not specified" nationally than in Utah.

**Figure 27. Risk Group: Male Injecting Drug Users
Numbers and Percentages of HIV/AIDS Cases
by Age Group, Race/Ethnicity and
Wasatch Front Residence, Utah 1998-2001**

Variable	1998-99		2000-01	
	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent
Age Group				
0-9	0	0%	0	0%
10-19	2	6%	0	0%
20-29	4	13%	2	9%
30-39	19	59%	5	23%
40-49	6	19%	10	45%
50 and over	1	3%	5	23%
Total	32	100%	22	100%
Race/Ethnic Group				
White (non Hispanic)	21	66%	17	77%
Black	4	13%	1	5%
Hispanic*	5	16%	4	18%
American Indian	1	3%	0	0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	3%	0	0%
Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
Total	32	100%	22	100%
Geographic Location				
Wasatch Front	29	91%	21	95%
Non-Wasatch Front	3	9%	1	5%
Total	32	100%	22	100%

Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS.
 * Race and ethnicity are separate, overlapping concepts, but for this report, people of Hispanic ethnicity were considered as a separate group.
 Wasatch Front area includes the following counties: Weber, Davis, Salt Lake, Utah.
 Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

- Injecting drug use accounted for 13% of male HIV/AIDS cases in 1998-2001. See Table 24.

Risk Group Profiles

**Figure 28. Risk Group: Female Injecting Drug Users
Numbers and Percentages of HIV/AIDS Cases
by Age Group, Race/Ethnicity and
Wasatch Front Residence, Utah 1998-2001**

Variable	1998-99		2000-01	
	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent
Age Group				
0-9	0	0%	0	0%
10-19	0	0%	1	17%
20-29	2	22%	5	83%
30-39	5	56%	0	0%
40-49	2	22%	0	0%
50 and over	0	0%	0	0%
Total	9	100%	6	100%
Race/Ethnic Group				
White (non Hispanic)	6	67%	4	67%
Black	0	0%	1	17%
Hispanic*	2	22%	1	17%
American Indian	1	11%	0	0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0%	0	0%
Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
Total	9	100%	6	100%
Geographic Location				
Wasatch Front	9	100%	6	100%
Non-Wasatch Front	0	0%	0	0%
Total	9	100%	6	100%

Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS.

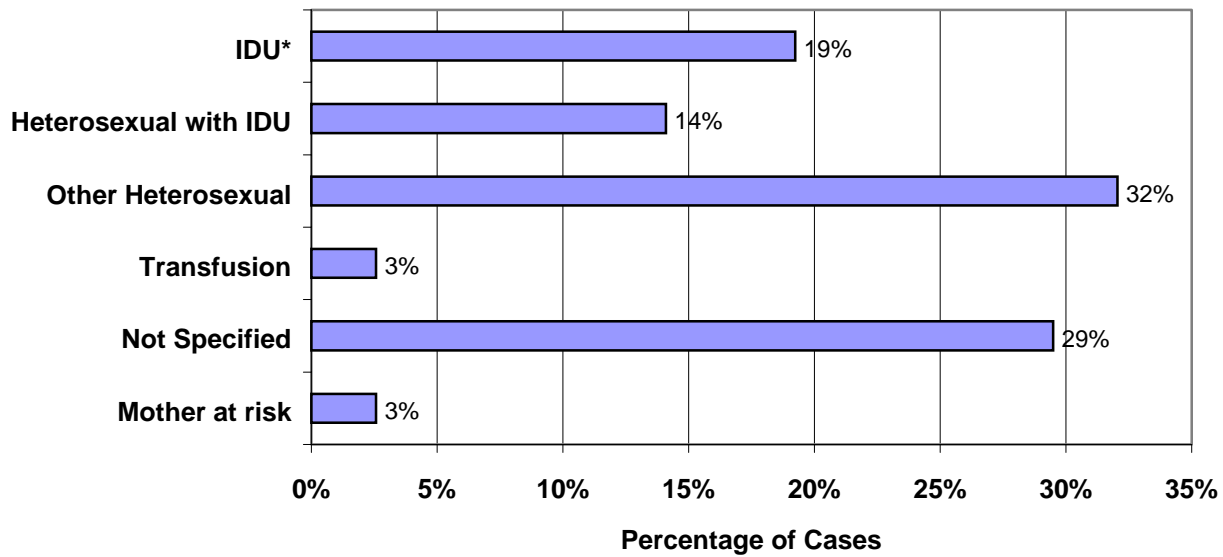
* Race and ethnicity are separate, overlapping concepts, but for this report, people of Hispanic ethnicity were considered as a separate group.

Wasatch Front area includes the following counties: Weber, Davis, Salt Lake, Utah.

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

- Injecting drug use accounted for 19% of female HIV/AIDS cases in 1998-2001. An additional 14% of cases were due to sexual contact with an IDU. See Table 24.

**Figure 29. Percentage of Females by Risk Group
Utah 1998-2001**



See Table 24.

Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS.

* IDU = Injecting Drug User

Mother at risk indicates an infant born to a mother with an established risk factor for HIV.

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

- Females represented 16% of Utah HIV/AIDS cases in 1998-2001. Nationally, females accounted for 24% of AIDS cases and 32% of HIV cases in 1998-2001.

Risk Group Profiles

Figure 30. Risk Group: Young People (Age 13-29)
Numbers and Percentages of Cases of HIV/AIDS by Sex, Race/Ethnicity,
Risk Group and Wasatch Front Residence, Utah 1998-2001

Variable	1998-99		2000-01	
	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent
Gender				
Male	62	77%	53	65%
Female	19	23%	28	35%
Total	81	100%	81	100%
Race/Ethnicity				
White (non Hispanic)	49	60%	42	52%
Black	6	7%	23	28%
Hispanic*	21	26%	14	17%
American Indian	2	2%	1	1%
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	4%	1	1%
Total	81	100%	81	100%
Risk Group				
<i>Persons Age 13-29 by Risk Group</i>				
MSM**	40	49%	35	43%
IDU***	8	10%	8	10%
MSM/IDU	7	9%	6	7%
Heterosexual Contact	17	21%	10	12%
Not Specified	8	10%	18	22%
Other	1	1%	4	5%
Total	81	100%	81	100%
Age Group				
13-15	0	0%	1	1%
15-19	10	12%	8	10%
20-24	23	28%	27	33%
25-29	48	59%	45	56%
Total	81	100%	81	100%
Geographic Location				
Wasatch Front	72	89%	77	95%
Non-Wasatch Front	9	11%	4	5%
Total	81	100%	81	100%

Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS.

* Race and ethnicity are separate, overlapping concepts, but for this presentation, people of Hispanic ethnicity were considered as a separate group.

** MSM = Men who have sex with men

*** IDU = Injecting drug user

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

- Cases of HIV or AIDS reported among younger people are important because changes in the pattern of risk might be expected to appear first among young people.

Figure 31. Risk Group: Black People
Numbers and Percentages of Cases of HIV/AIDS by Sex, Age Group,
Risk Group, and Wasatch Front Residence, Utah 1998-2001

Variable	1998-99		2000-01	
	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent
Gender				
Male	18	82%	27	56%
Female	4	18%	21	44%
Total	22	100%	48	100%
Age Group				
0-9	1	5%	2	4%
10-19	1	5%	2	4%
20-29	5	23%	21	44%
30-39	12	55%	12	25%
40-49	1	5%	9	19%
50 and over	2	9%	2	4%
Total	22	100%	48	100%
Risk Group				
MSM*	10	45%	8	17%
IDU**	4	18%	2	4%
MSM/IDU	0	0%	4	8%
Heterosexual	4	18%	8	17%
Not Specified	3	14%	22	46%
Other	1	5%	4	8%
Total	22	100%	48	100%
Geographic Location				
Wasatch Front	20	91%	47	98%
Non-Wasatch Front	2	9%	1	2%
Total	22	100%	48	100%

Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS.

* MSM = Men who have sex with men.

** IDU = Injecting drug user.

Wasatch Front area includes the following counties: Weber, Davis, Salt Lake, Utah.

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

- Cases of HIV/AIDS among Black people represent 14% of all cases in 1998-2001. See Table 15. See Figure 16 for country of origin.
- Of the 70 Black persons reported with HIV/AIDS during this time period, 44 (63%) were from Africa.

Risk Group Profiles

Figure 32. Risk Group: Hispanic People
Numbers and Percentages of Cases of HIV/AIDS by Sex, Age Group,
Risk Group, and Wasatch Front Residence, Utah 1998-2001

Variable	1998-99		2000-01	
	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent
Gender				
Male	45	79%	38	90%
Female	12	21%	4	10%
Total	57	100%	42	100%
Age Group				
0-9	0	0%	0	0%
10-19	3	5%	1	2%
20-29	18	32%	13	31%
30-39	23	40%	17	40%
40-49	7	12%	7	17%
50 and over	6	11%	4	10%
Total	57	100%	42	100%
Risk Group				
MSM*	27	47%	22	52%
IDU**	7	12%	5	12%
MSM/IDU	3	5%	3	7%
Heterosexual	15	26%	4	10%
Not Specified	5	9%	8	19%
Other	0	0%	0	0%
Total	57	100%	42	100%
Geographic Location				
Wasatch Front	52	91%	41	98%
Non-Wasatch Front	5	9%	1	2%
Total	57	100%	42	100%

Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS.

* MSM = Men who have sex with men.

** IDU = Injecting drug user.

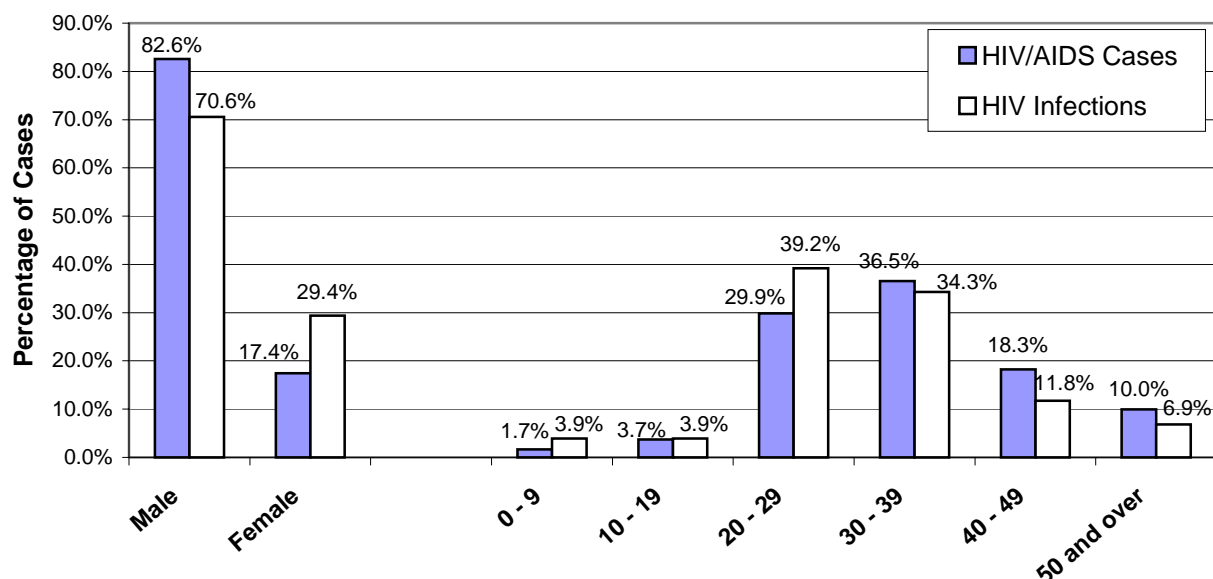
Wasatch Front area includes the following counties: Weber, Davis, Salt Lake, Utah

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

- Cases of HIV/AIDS among Hispanic people represent 20% of all cases in 1998-2001. See Table 15.

Characteristics of Recent HIV Cases

**Figure 33. Age and Sex Distribution of 2000-2001
HIV Cases Compared to the Pattern of HIV/AIDS
Cases from Utah 2000-2001**



See Table 25.

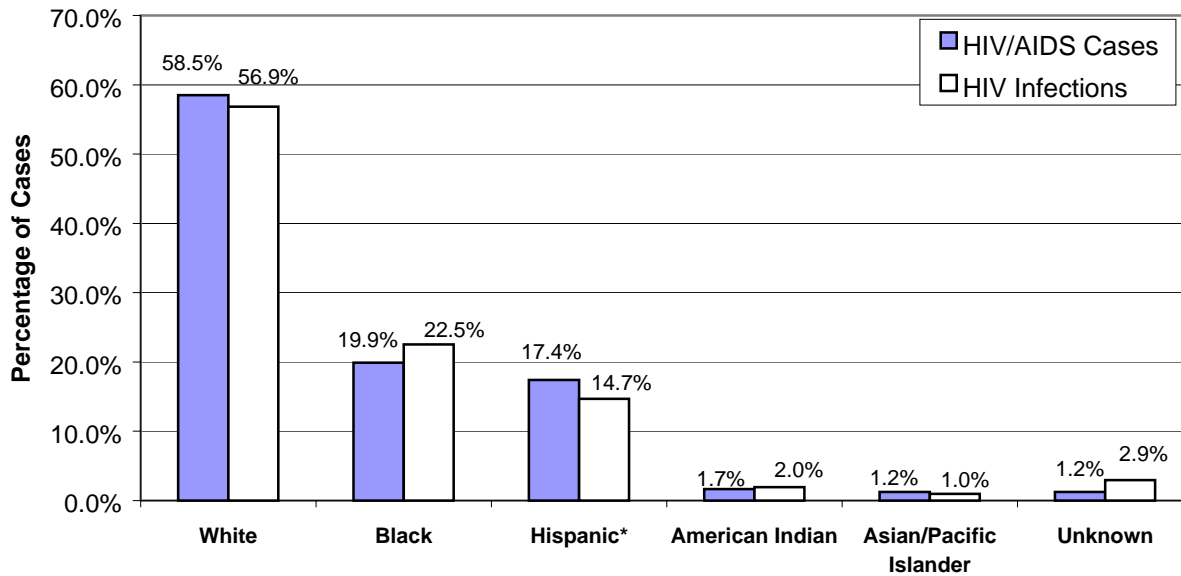
Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

- Cases of HIV and AIDS have been combined in the year of first report for most analyses in this report. Changes in the epidemiological pattern of HIV infection might be expected to appear first among HIV cases, however. For that reason, this section compared the sex, age, race/ethnic and risk group patterns for recent HIV cases (2000-2001) to overall HIV/AIDS cases.
- HIV cases were somewhat more likely to be female, and in the age group 20-29.

Characteristics of Recent HIV Cases

Figure 34. Race/Ethnic Group Distribution of 2000-2001 HIV Cases Compared to the Pattern of HIV/AIDS Cases Utah 2000-2001



See Table 26.

Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS.

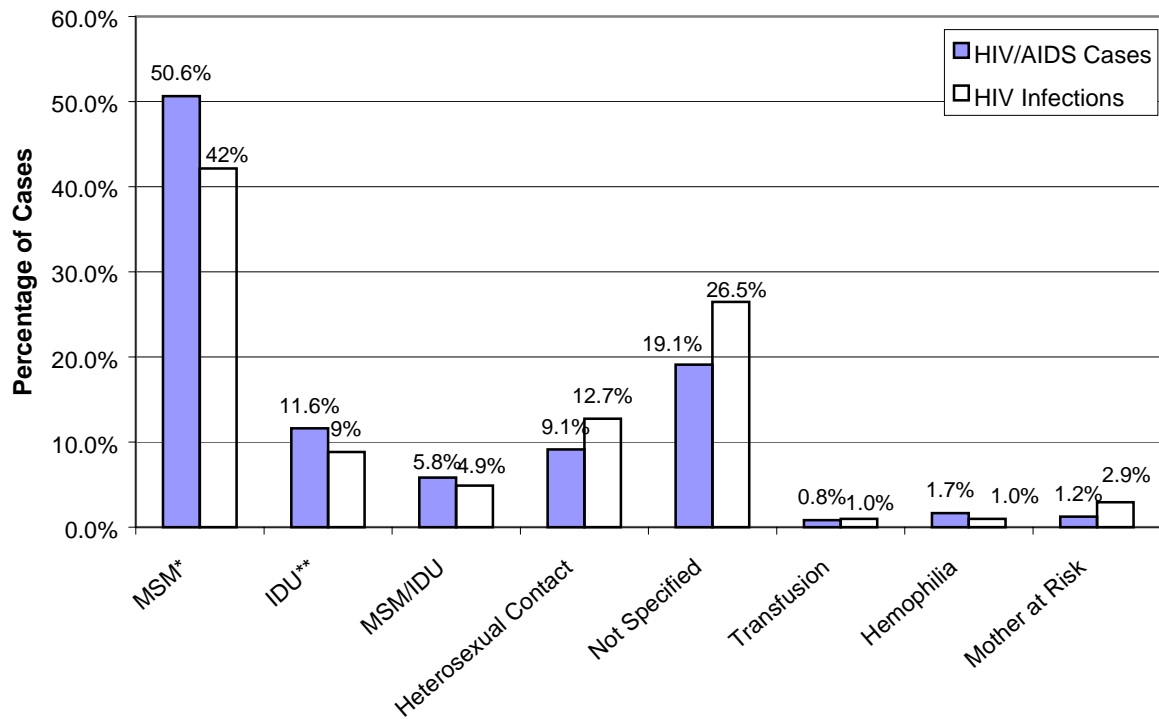
* Race and ethnicity are separate, overlapping concepts, but for this presentation, people of Hispanic ethnicity were considered as a separate group.

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

- The patterns by race/ethnic group were quite similar for HIV cases alone compared to the combination of HIV and AIDS cases.

Characteristics of Recent HIV Cases

**Figure 35. Risk Group Distribution of 2000-2001
HIV Cases Compared to the Pattern of HIV/AIDS Cases
Utah 2000-2001**



See Table 27.

Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS.

* MSM – Men who have sex with men

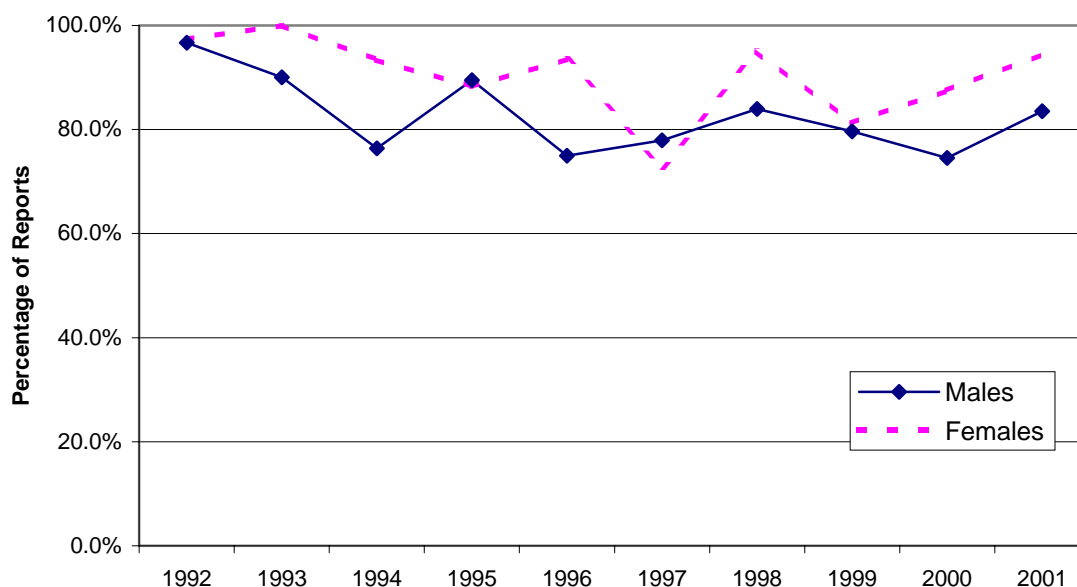
** IDU – injecting drug user

Mother at risk indicates an infant born to a mother with an established risk factor for HIV.

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

- The percentage of cases with “Risk Not Specified” was greater for HIV cases.

Figure 36. Percentage of New AIDS Reports Already Known Through HIV Reporting by Sex, Utah 1992-2001



See Table 28.

Note: All AIDS cases were counted in the year of first report as AIDS, both those initially reported as HIV and those initially reported as AIDS.

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

- Identifying persons with HIV infection as soon as possible after infection allows both treatment and prevention services to be provided sooner.
- This figure indicates that most cases were reported while they still had HIV infection only, before illness had progressed to AIDS. However, 10-20% of cases of AIDS were reported for the first time when their illness had already progressed to AIDS.

Figure 37. Persons Reported with HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis, Numbers and Percentages of Cases by Sex, Age Group, and Risk Group, Utah 1984-2001

Tuberculosis Site	Number of Cases	Percentage of Cases
Pulmonary	42	54.5%
Extra Pulmonary	24	31.2%
Both	11	14.3%
Total	77	100.0%
Gender		
Male	72	93.5%
Female	5	6.5%
Total	77	100.0%
Age Group		
0-9	0	0.0%
10-19	0	0.0%
20-29	16	20.8%
30-39	32	41.6%
40-49	25	32.5%
50+	4	5.2%
Total	77	100.0%
Risk Group		
MSM **	34	44.2%
IDU ***	22	28.6%
MSM/IDU	9	11.7%
Heterosexual	5	6.5%
Transfusion	1	1.3%
Not Specified	6	7.8%
Total	77	100.0%
Race/Ethnic Group		
White	45	58.4%
Black	10	13.0%
Hispanic *	17	22.1%
American Indian	5	6.5%
Total	77	100.0%
Geographic Location		
Wasatch Front	61	79.2%
Non-Wasatch Front	2	2.6%
Other States	14	18.2%
Total	77	100.0%

Persons Reported with HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis by Year of Report and Whether Alive or Dead Utah 1984-2001

UTAH	ALIVE	DEAD	TOTAL
1984	0	1	1
1985	0	2	2
1986	0	0	0
1987	0	1	1
1988	0	0	0
1989	0	2	2
1990	0	5	5
1991	4	10	14
1992	4	4	8
1993	5	6	11
1994	2	3	5
1995	2	4	6
1996	2	1	3
1997	0	1	1
1998	6	0	6
1999	2	2	4
2000	3	0	3
2001	5	0	5
TOTAL	35	42	77

Source: HIV/AIDS Surveillance and Tuberculosis Control Programs, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Utah Department of Health

Includes 14 who were diagnosed HIV-positive in another state.

Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS.

* Race and ethnicity are separate, overlapping concepts, but for this report people of Hispanic ethnicity were considered as a separate group.

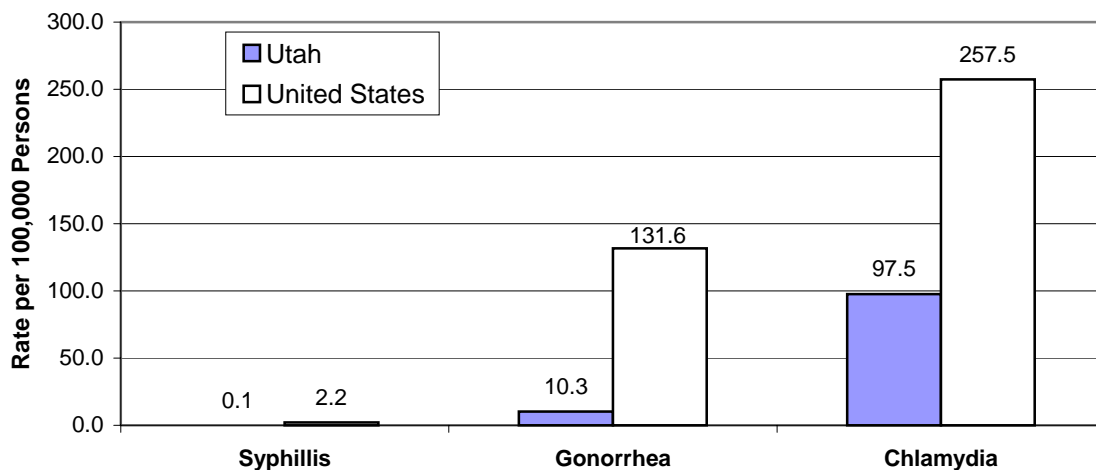
** MSM = Men who have sex with men

*** IDU = Injecting drug user

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

Other Relevant Data

Figure 38. Rates of Primary and Secondary Syphilis, Gonorrhea, and Chlamydia per 100,000 Persons, Utah and United States 2000

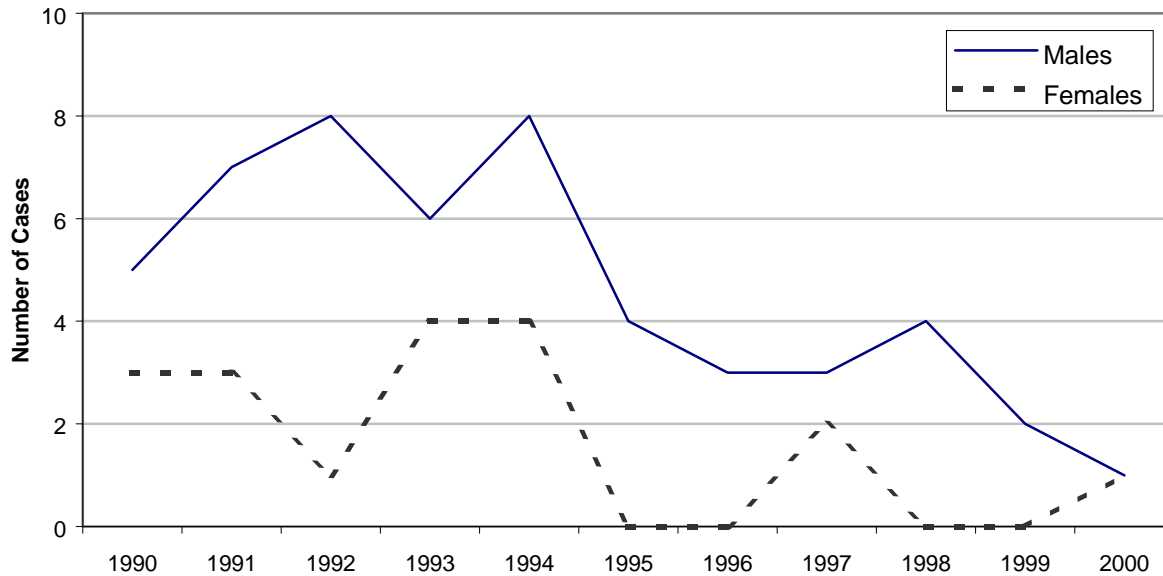


See Table 29.

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease, Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Program and Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, CDC.

- A substantial proportion of HIV/AIDS cases are acquired through sexual behavior. Thus, rates of other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) which have shorter time periods between infection and illness, might provide clues about changes in sexual behavior important for HIV transmission. In addition, several STDs have been shown to increase the potential for transmission of HIV.
- Rates of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia are substantially lower in Utah than nationally, suggesting that high risk sexual behavior is less common in Utah.

Figure 39. Reported Cases of Primary and Secondary Stage Syphilis by Year and Sex, Utah 1990-2000



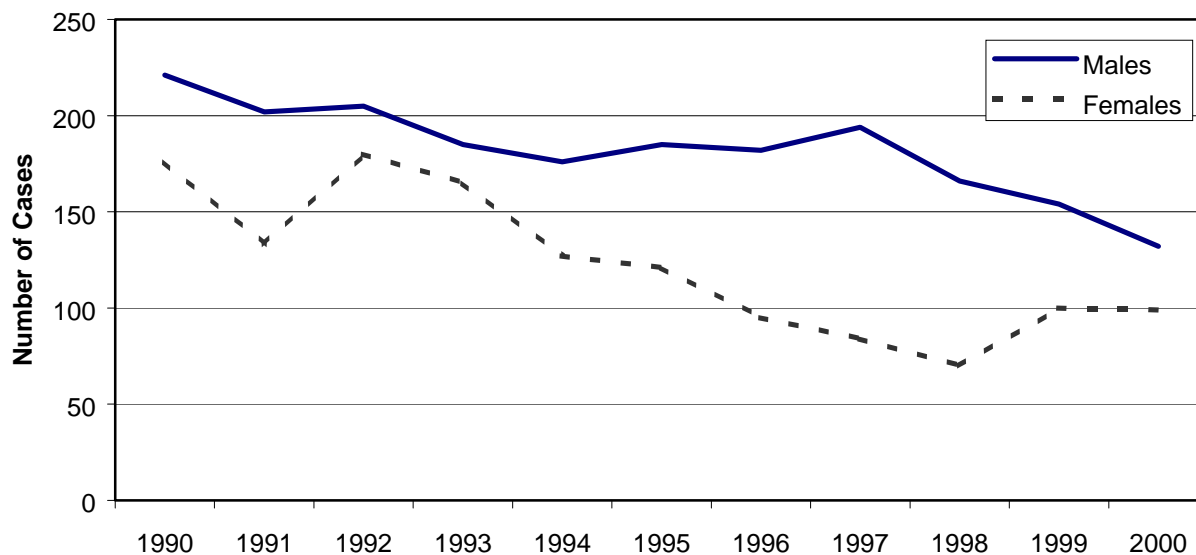
See Table 29.

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease, Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Program and Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, CDC.

- Syphilis has been strongly correlated with HIV since early in the HIV epidemic in the U.S.
- CDC has targeted syphilis for elimination in the U.S.
- Syphilis is very uncommon in Utah. Most cases probably represent importations from other areas rather than endemic transmission in Utah.

Other Relevant Data

**Figure 40. Reported Cases of Gonorrhea
by Year and Sex,
Utah 1990-2000**

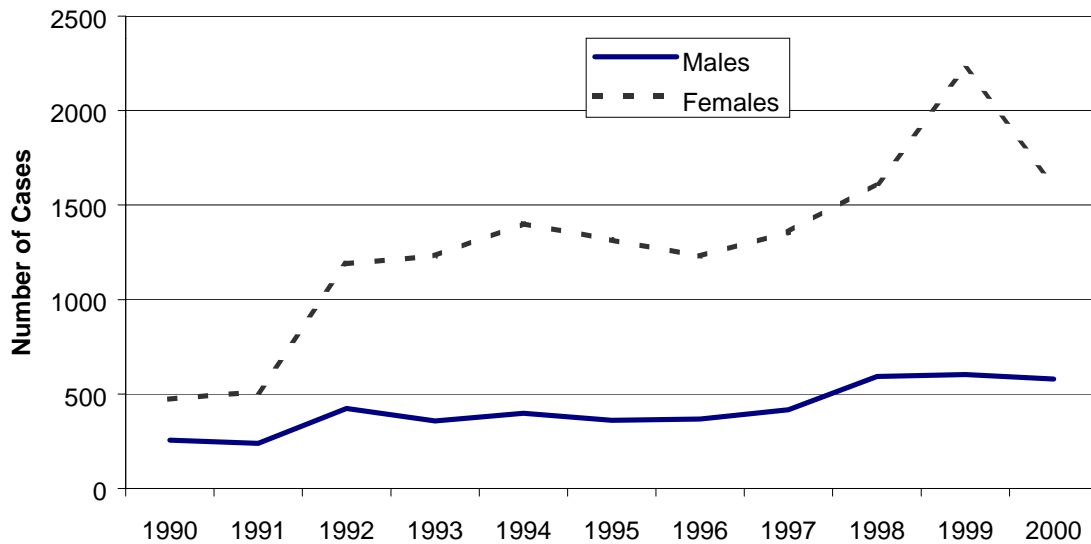


See Table 29.

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease, Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Program and Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, CDC

- Gonorrhea rates have been decreasing in Utah and nationally.
- Trends in gonorrhea cases among men who have sex with men have historically been useful for identifying trends in high risk sexual behavior in that population. About one quarter of male cases of gonorrhea interviewed during 1999 in the Salt Lake City area occurred among men who have sex with men. Longer term trend data were not available for this report.

**Figure 41. Reported Cases of Chlamydia
by Year and Sex,
Utah 1990-2000**



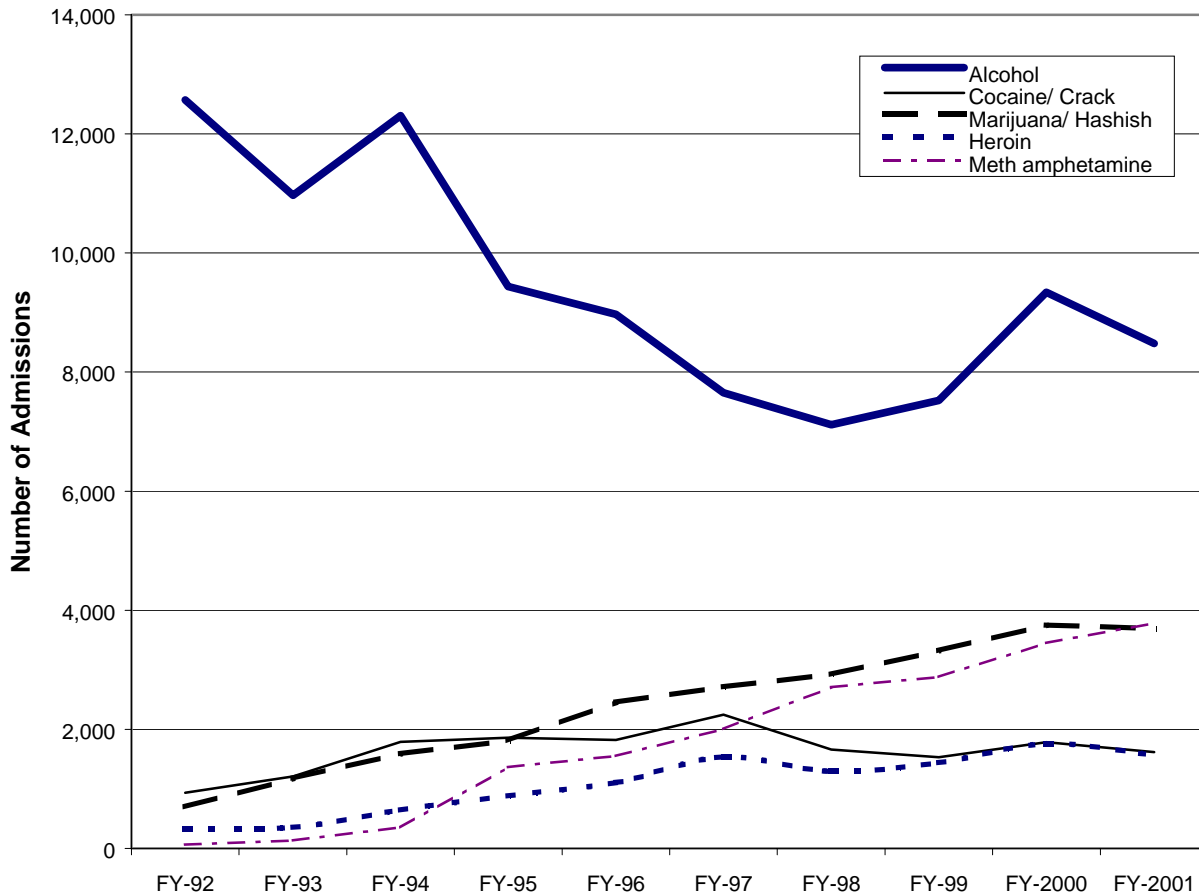
See Table 29.

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease, Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Program and Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, CDC

- The apparent increase in chlamydia cases and the higher rates among women were largely due to increased screening of women leading to greater case ascertainment.

Other Relevant Data

**Figure 42. Drug Treatment Admissions (Publicly Funded Sites)
by Primary Substance at Time of Admission,
Utah 1992-2001**



See Table 30.

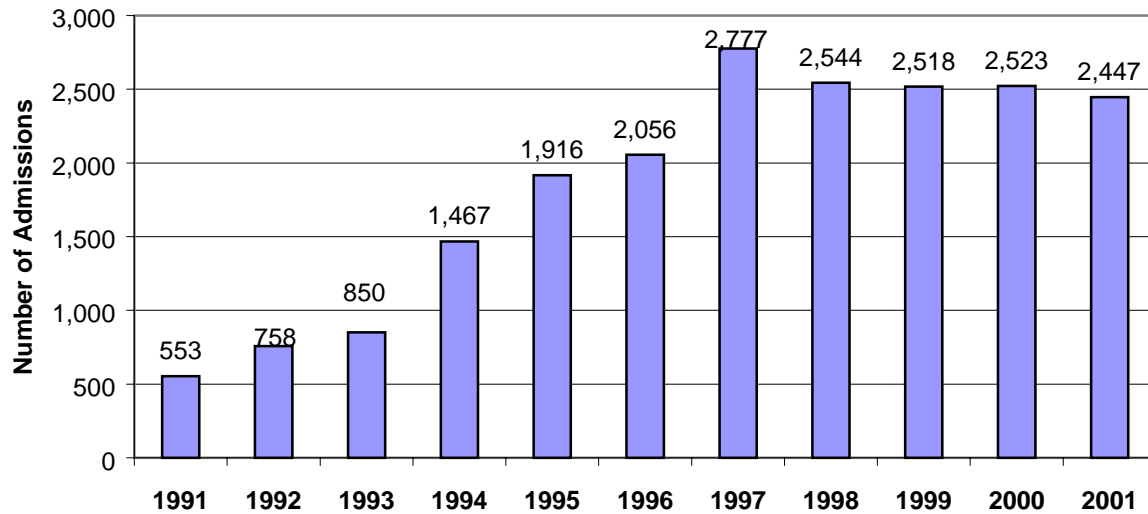
Data are on all admissions, regardless of funding, to treatment centers that accept at least some public funding.

These admissions are estimated to represent approximately 85% of treatment admissions in Utah

Source: Utah Division of Substance Abuse, Substance Abuse Client Admission Profile, 2001

- Admissions for substance abuse treatment provide one measure of drug use in a community.
- Admissions for treatment have increased for both heroin and methamphetamine. Both of those drugs are often used by injection.

**Figure 43. Treatment Admissions
Where IV Drug Use Was Reported,
Utah 1991-2001**

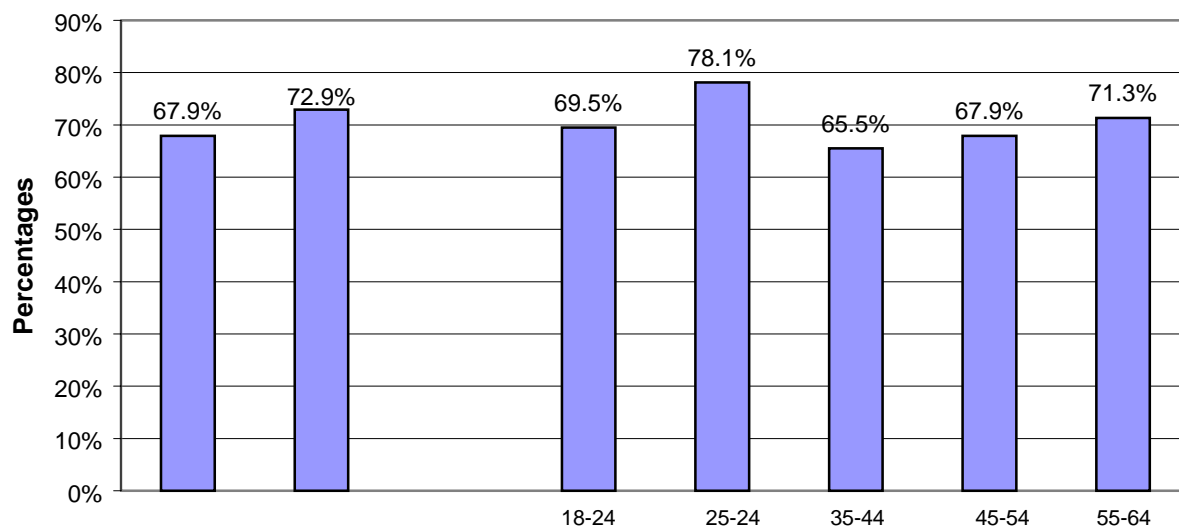


See Table 31.

Source: Utah Division of Substance Abuse, 2001

- Admissions for substance abuse treatment of patients who had been using IV drugs have increased substantially from 1991 to 1997 and have remained at that elevated level through 2001.

Figure 44. Percentage of People Who Reported That HIV/AIDS Education Should Begin in Elementary School, Utah Adults Age 18-64 Years 1999-2000

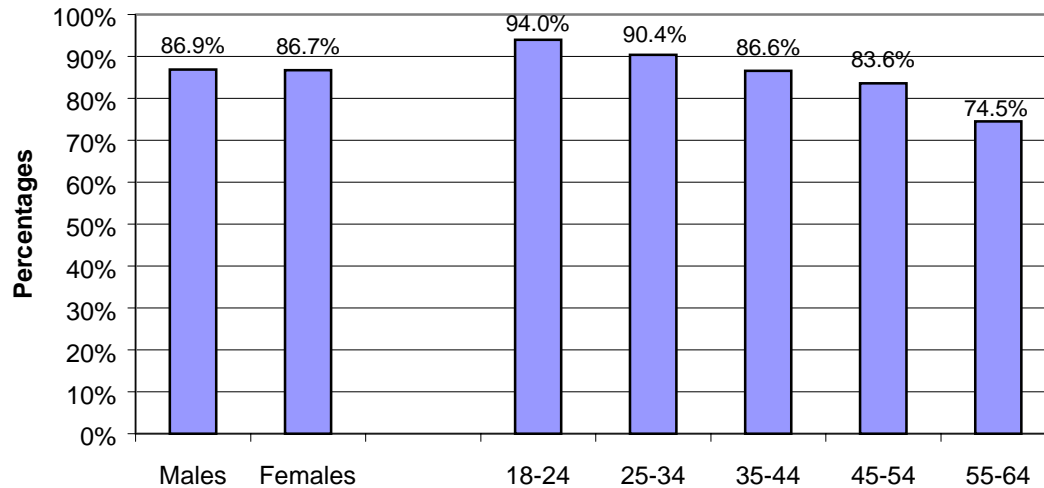


See Table 32.

Source: Utah Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey

- More than two-thirds of Utah adults reported that HIV/AIDS education should begin in elementary school.
- That finding was consistent across age, gender, urban/rural residence, and education level.

**Figure 45. Percentage of People Who Would Encourage
A Sexually Active Teen to Use a Condom,
Utah Adults Age 18-64 Years 1999-2000**



See Table 32.

Source: Utah Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey

- More than three quarters of Utah adults indicated that they would encourage a sexually active teen to use a condom.
- That finding was consistent across age, gender, urban/rural residence and education level. Older adults and those with more education were slightly less likely to agree with that approach.

Perspective Based on U.S. Data

Figure 46a. Male Adult/Adolescent Annual AIDS Rates per 100,000 Population, for Cases Reported in 2000, United States

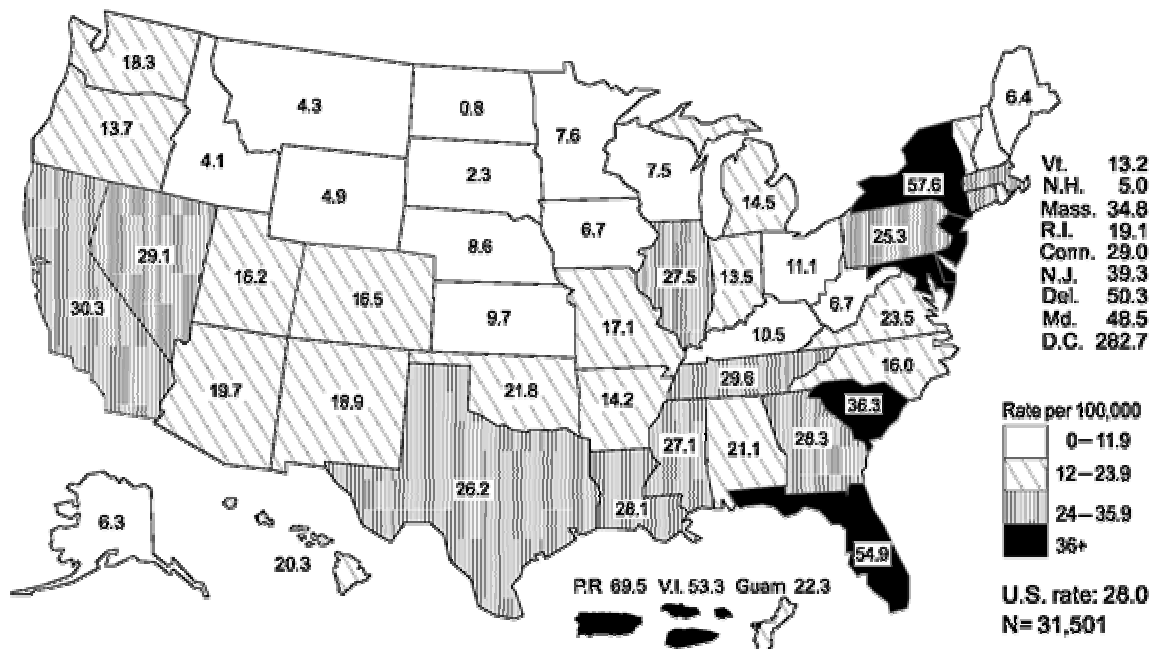


Figure 46b. Female Adult/Adolescent Annual AIDS Rates per 100,000 Population, for Cases reported in 2000, United States

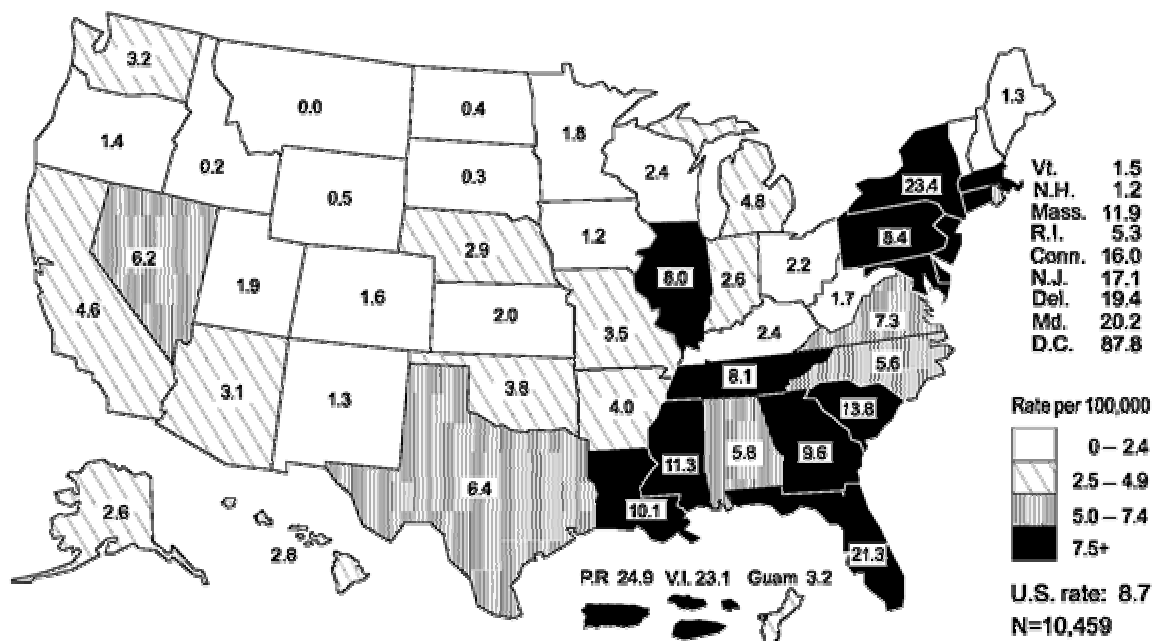


Figure 47. AIDS Cases and Annual Rates per 100,000 Population, Selected Metropolitan Areas With 500,000 or More Population, Reported Through December 1999 and 2000, United States

Metropolitan Area	1999		2000	
	Cases	Rate*	Cases	Rate*
Salt Lake City, UT	126	9.9	134	10.0
Metropolitan areas with 500,000 or more population				
<u>Selected Western</u>				
Albuquerque, NM	48	7.1	72	10.1
Denver, CO	231	11.7	229	10.9
Las Vegas, NV	205	14.8	249	15.9
Phoenix, AZ	688	22.8	304	9.3
Portland, OR	161	8.7	173	9.0
San Antonio, TX	202	12.9	170	10.7
San Jose, CA	152	9.2	111	6.6
Tucson, AZ	113	14.1	81	9.6
<u>Highest in U.S.</u>				
New York, NY	6,316	72.5	5,274	56.6
Miami, FL	1,414	65.0	1,306	58.0
Fort Lauderdale, FL	932	60.7	861	53.0
San Francisco, CA	851	50.5	765	44.2

* Rate per 100,000 persons.

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report 2000 Year-End Edition Vol. 12, no.2.



Reference Tables

Table 1. Population by Age, Utah and U.S., 2000

Age Group	Utah		U.S.	
	Number of People	Percentage of Population	Number of People	Percentage of Population
0-9	414,970	18.1%	39,725,303	14.1%
10-19	404,670	17.6%	40,747,962	14.5%
20-29	423,038	18.4%	38,345,337	13.6%
30-39	306,789	13.4%	43,217,052	15.4%
40-49	290,106	12.6%	42,534,267	15.1%
50 and over	456,394	19.9%	76,852,285	27.3%
Total	2,295,967	100.0%	281,422,206	100.0%

See Figure 1.

Table 2. Population by Age and Sex, Utah 2000

Age Group	Males		Females	
	Number of People	Percentage of Population	Number of People	Percentage of Population
0-9	213,609	18.6%	201,361	17.6%
10-19	204,416	17.8%	200,254	17.5%
20-29	215,121	18.7%	207,917	18.2%
30-39	157,289	13.7%	149,500	13.1%
40-49	146,022	12.7%	144,084	12.6%
50 and over	214,424	18.6%	241,970	21.1%
Total	1,150,881	100.0%	1,145,086	100.0%

Table 3. Population by Race and Ethnic Group Utah and U.S., 2000

Race/Ethnic Group	Utah		U.S.	
	Number of People	Percentage of Population	Number of People	Percentage of Population
White	2,043,411	89.0%	206,638,685	73.4%
Black	20,664	0.9%	32,331,222	11.5%
Hispanic*	135,462	5.9%	29,800,953	10.6%
Asian or Pacific Islander	59,695	2.6%	10,402,219	3.7%
American Indian	36,735	1.6%	2,249,127	0.8%
Total	2,295,967	100.0%	281,422,206	100.0%

See Figure 2.

* Race and ethnicity are separate, overlapping concepts, but for this report, people of Hispanic ethnicity were considered as a separate group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

**Table 4. Combined HIV and AIDS Cases and Rates
in Year of First Report by Sex, Utah 1983-2001**

Year	Males			Females			Total		
	Cases	Population	Rate*	Cases	Population	Rate*	Cases	Population	Rate*
1983	2	791,181	0.3	0	803,819	0.0	2	1,595,000	0.1
1984	7	804,682	0.9	1	817,318	0.1	8	1,622,000	0.5
1985	18	815,186	2.2	2	827,815	0.2	20	1,643,001	1.2
1986	22	825,294	2.7	1	837,706	0.1	23	1,663,000	1.4
1987	42	832,922	5.0	4	845,078	0.5	46	1,678,000	2.7
1988	63	839,049	7.5	5	850,951	0.6	68	1,690,000	4.0
1989	72	847,258	8.5	9	858,742	1.0	81	1,706,000	4.7
1990	110	858,933	12.8	18	870,294	2.1	128	1,729,227	7.4
1991	515	885,101	58.2	52	895,772	5.8	567	1,780,873	31.8
1992	389	914,512	42.5	38	923,636	4.1	427	1,838,148	23.2
1993	191	940,673	20.3	18	948,718	1.9	209	1,889,391	11.1
1994	182	969,659	18.8	15	977,058	1.5	197	1,946,717	10.1
1995	143	994,177	14.4	17	1,001,044	1.7	160	1,995,221	8.0
1996	152	1,018,183	14.9	31	1,024,706	3.0	183	2,042,889	9.0
1997	136	1,046,708	13.0	22	1,052,698	2.1	158	2,099,406	7.5
1998	112	1,068,232	10.5	20	1,073,387	1.9	132	2,141,619	6.2
1999	113	1,094,405	10.3	16	1,098,601	1.5	129	2,193,006	5.9
2000	102	1,125,727	9.1	24	1,120,826	2.1	126	2,246,553	5.6
2001	97	1,150,881	8.4	18	1,145,086	1.6	115	2,295,967	5.0

See Figure 3.

* Rate per 100,000 persons per year

Numbers of cases reported during 1991 and 1992 were artificially high due to a database error.

A proportion of cases shown here in those two years were actually reported during earlier years.

Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS.

Sources: Population - Utah Office of Planning and Budget; Cases - Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

Table 5. Combined HIV and AIDS Cases in Year of First Diagnosis by Sex, Utah 1990-2001

Year	MALES				FEMALES				TOTAL			
	Actual Cases	Adjusted Cases*	Population	Rate**	Actual Cases	Adjusted Cases*	Population	Rate**	Actual Cases	Adjusted Cases*	Population	Rate**
1990	229	229	858,933	26.7	33	33	870,294	3.8	262	262	1,729,227	15.2
1991	184	184	885,101	20.8	23	22	898,772	2.4	207	206	1,783,873	11.5
1992	165	165	914,512	18.0	19	21	923,636	2.3	184	186	1,838,148	10.1
1993	147	147	940,673	15.6	17	17	948,718	1.8	164	164	1,889,391	8.7
1994	129	129	969,659	13.3	11	11	977,058	1.1	140	140	1,946,717	7.2
1995	125	125	994,177	12.6	22	22	1,001,044	2.2	147	147	1,995,221	7.4
1996	139	139	1,018,183	13.7	22	22	1,024,706	2.1	161	161	2,042,889	7.9
1997	108	108	1,046,708	10.3	20	20	1,052,698	1.9	128	128	2,099,406	6.1
1998	92	92	1,068,232	8.6	17	17	1,073,387	1.6	109	109	2,141,619	5.1
1999	94	97	1,094,405	8.9	20	21	1,098,601	1.9	114	118	2,193,006	5.4
2000	80	83	1,125,727	7.4	26	27	1,120,826	2.4	106	110	2,246,553	4.9
2001	57	66	1,150,881	5.7	8	9	1,145,086	0.8	65	75	2,295,967	3.3

See Figure 4.

Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year of diagnosis based on the date of Western Blot testing.

* Case totals for the final three years were corrected for reporting delay based on an analysis of the time between Western Blot date and report date during the past four years.

** Rate per 100,000 persons based on adjusted case totals

Sources: Population - Utah Office of Planning and Budget; Cases - Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

Correction for Reporting Delay

Year	Estimated completeness of reporting	Factor by which case totals were adjusted
1999	97%	1.03
2000	96%	1.04
2001	87%	1.15

**Table 6. Deaths* for HIV/AIDS by Year and Sex,
Utah 1983-2001**

Year	Male	Female	Total
1983	1	0	1
1984	4	0	4
1985	10	2	12
1986	23	2	25
1987	29	3	32
1988	42	2	44
1989	39	4	43
1990	61	5	66
1991	69	10	79
1992	83	6	89
1993	92	11	103
1994	94	4	98
1995	115	16	131
1996	75	5	80
1997	40	4	44
1998	25	3	28
1999	38	6	44
2000	37	1	38
2001	20	2	22
Total	897	86	983

See Figure 5.

*Deaths are of persons who were residents of Utah and were reported as Utah AIDS cases, however, some of these individuals may not have been living in Utah at the time of death.

Total does not include out-of-state AIDS cases who died in Utah.

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

Table 7. Leading Causes of Death, Age 25-44 Years, by Sex, Utah 1998-2000

Cause	Males		Females		Total	
	Deaths*	Rate**	Deaths*	Rate**	Deaths*	Rate**
Unintentional Injuries	351	36.3	122	13.0	473	24.9
Suicide	300	31.0	87	9.3	387	20.4
Cancer	161	16.6	189	20.1	350	18.4
Heart Disease	155	16.0	71	7.6	226	11.9
Homicide	43	4.4	20	2.1	63	3.3
Diabetes	35	3.6	26	2.8	61	3.2
Liver Disease	30	3.1	21	2.3	51	0.3
HIV Infection	28	2.9	0	0	28	1.5
Cerebrovascular Diseases	22	2.2	13	1.4	35	1.8

See Figure 6.

* Deaths in three-year period

** Rate per 100,000 persons per year

Source: Utah Death Certificate Database

**Table 8. Number of People Believed to Be Living
With HIV or AIDS by Sex and Year,
Utah 1983 -2000.**

Year	Males			Females			Total Presumed Living
	Reported Cases	Deaths	Presumed Living	Reported Cases	Deaths	Presumed Living	
1983	2	1	1	0	0	0	1
1984	7	4	4	1	0	1	5
1985	18	10	12	2	2	1	13
1986	22	23	11	1	2	0	11
1987	42	30	23	4	3	1	24
1988	63	42	44	5	2	4	48
1989	72	41	75	9	4	9	84
1990	110	63	122	18	5	22	144
1991	515	70	567	52	10	64	631
1992	389	84	872	38	6	96	968
1993	191	95	968	18	11	103	1,071
1994	182	95	1,055	15	4	114	1,169
1995	143	115	1,083	17	16	115	1,198
1996	152	75	1,160	31	5	141	1,301
1997	136	42	1,254	22	4	159	1,413
1998	112	25	1,341	20	3	176	1,517
1999	113	39	1,415	16	6	186	1,601
2000	102	38	1,479	24	1	209	1,688
2001	97	20	1,556	18	2	225	1,781

See Figure 7.

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program, January 1, 2002.

**Table 9. Status of Persons Reported with HIV or AIDS in Utah or Who
Moved to Utah After Such Report in Another State
and Who are Not Known to Have Died
Through December 31, 2001**

	<u>Reported in Utah</u>		
	Male	Female	Total
Active*	826	123	949
Lost to Follow-up**	<u>379</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>428</u>
Total	1205	172	1377
(Moved from State)***	351	53	404

	<u>Reported in Another State, Known to Have Moved to Utah</u>		
	Male	Female	Total
Active*	82	21	103
Lost to Follow-up**	<u>42</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>49</u>
Total	124	28	152
(Moved from State)***	83	13	96

	<u>Total Persons Living in Utah</u>		
	Male	Female	Total
Active*	908	144	1052
Lost to Follow-up**	<u>421</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>477</u>
Total	1329	200	1529
(Moved from State)***	434	66	500

See Figure 9.

* Active cases: Known to have seen a physician for care within the last two years.

** Lost to Follow-up: No longer with physician or accessing care. It is likely that a number of the 477 individuals listed in the database as lost to follow-up may have also moved from the state.

*** Moved from State: Reported by attending physician or another state to the HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.
These data are provisional.

**Table 10. Number of Persons Believed to be Living
with HIV/AIDS in Utah (Active and Lost to Follow-up)
by Sex, Age and Risk Group
Through December 31, 2001**

	Active		Lost to Follow-up		Total	
Category	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent
Gender						
Male	908	59%	421	28%	1329	87%
Female	144	9%	56	4%	200	13%
Total	1052	69%	477	31%	1529	100%
Age Group						
0 - 9	10	1%	3	0%	13	1%
10 - 19	43	3%	10	1%	53	3%
20 - 29	346	23%	183	12%	529	35%
30 - 39	437	29%	196	13%	633	41%
40 - 49	158	10%	67	4%	225	15%
50+	58	4%	18	1%	76	5%
Total	1052	69%	477	31%	1529	100%
Risk Group						
MSM **	636	42%	252	16%	888	58%
IDU ***	155	10%	104	7%	259	17%
MSM/IDU	76	5%	40	3%	116	8%
Heterosexual	99	6%	37	2%	136	9%
Not Specified	50	3%	32	2%	82	5%
Other	36	2%	12	1%	48	3%
Total	1052	69%	477	31%	1529	100%
Race/Ethnicity						
White	813	53%	331	22%	1144	75%
Black	84	5%	53	3%	137	9%
Hispanic *	132	9%	73	5%	205	13%
Asian	7	0%	5	0%	12	1%
Native American	14	1%	10	1%	24	2%
Unknown	2	0%	5	0%	7	0%
Total	1052	69%	477	31%	1529	100%

See Figures 10, 11 and 12.

Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS.

* Race and ethnicity are separate, overlapping concepts, but for this report people of Hispanic ethnicity were considered as a separate group.

** MSM = Men who have sex with men

***IDU = Injecting drug user

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

**Table 11. Number of Persons Believed to be Living
with HIV/AIDS in Utah (Active and Lost to Follow-up)
by Sex and Risk Group
Through December 31, 2001**

Males

Category	Active		Lost to Follow-up		Total	
	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent
Risk Group						
MSM*	636	70%	252	60%	888	67%
IDU**	109	12%	81	19%	190	14%
MSM/IDU	76	8%	40	10%	116	9%
Heterosexual	28	3%	16	4%	44	3%
Not Specified	30	3%	23	5%	53	4%
Other	29	3%	9	2%	38	3%
Total	908	100%	421	100%	1329	100%

Females

Category	Active		Lost to Follow-up		Total	
	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent
Risk Group						
IDU**	46	32%	23	41%	69	35%
Heterosexual	71	49%	21	38%	92	46%
Not Specified	20	14%	9	16%	29	15%
Other	7	5%	3	5%	10	5%
Total	144	100%	56	100%	200	100%

See Figures 10, 11 and 12.

Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS.

* MSM = Men who have sex with men

** IDU = Injecting drug user

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

**Table 12. Number of Cases of HIV/AIDS
By Age Group and Sex,
Utah 1998-2001**

Age Group	Males		Females	
	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage
0 - 9	3	1%	2	3%
10 - 19	11	3%	8	10%
20 - 29	104	25%	39	50%
30 - 39	88	44%	17	22%
40 - 49	76	18%	6	8%
50 and over	42	10%	6	8%
Total	424	100%	78	100%

See Figure 13.

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

**Table 13. Combined HIV and AIDS Cases in Year of First Report by Age, Sex,
and Two Year Period, Utah 1994-2001**

Time Period 1994-1995

Age Group	Males			Females			Total		
	Cases*	Population	Rate**	Cases*	Population	Rate**	Cases*	Population	Rate**
0-9	0	380,909	0.0	1	361,260	0.3	1	742,169	0.1
10-19	6	385,515	1.6	0	376,855	0.0	6	762,370	0.8
20-29	97	330,905	29.3	8	317,956	2.5	105	648,861	16.2
30-39	146	298,737	48.9	16	300,027	5.3	162	598,764	27.1
40-49	62	231,313	26.8	6	231,942	2.6	68	463,255	14.7
50 and over	14	336,457	4.2	1	390,062	0.3	15	726,519	2.1
Total	325	1,963,836	16.5	32	1,978,102	1.6	357	3,941,938	9.1

Time Period 1996-1997

Age Group	Males			Females			Total		
	Cases*	Population	Rate**	Cases*	Population	Rate**	Cases*	Population	Rate**
0-9	0	396,113	0.0	1	375,402	0.3	1	771,515	0.1
10-19	5	392,589	1.3	6	384,818	1.6	11	777,407	1.4
20-29	81	354,411	22.9	21	342,914	6.1	102	697,325	14.6
30-39	131	306,032	42.8	15	304,340	4.9	146	610,372	23.9
40-49	54	257,653	21.0	8	258,236	3.1	62	515,889	12.0
50 and over	17	358,093	4.7	2	411,694	0.5	19	769,787	2.5
Total	288	2,064,891	13.9	53	2,077,404	2.6	341	4,142,295	8.2

Time Period 1998-1999

Age Group	Males			Females			Total		
	Cases*	Population	Rate**	Cases*	Population	Rate**	Cases*	Population	Rate**
0-9	0	416,914	0.0	1	394,634	0.3	1	811,548	0.1
10-19	6	390,456	1.5	4	383,964	1.0	10	774,420	1.3
20-29	56	382,130	14.7	15	369,021	4.1	71	751,151	9.5
30-39	107	310,035	34.5	10	307,071	3.3	117	617,106	19.0
40-49	35	276,325	12.7	3	277,686	1.1	38	554,011	6.9
50 and over	21	386,777	5.4	3	439,612	0.7	24	826,389	2.9
Total	225	2,162,637	10.4	36	2,171,988	1.7	261	4,334,625	6.0

Time Period 2000-2001

Age Group	Males			Females			Total		
	Cases*	Population	Rate**	Cases*	Population	Rate**	Cases*	Population	Rate**
0-9	3	422,140	0.7	1	397,699	0.3	4	819,839	0.5
10-19	5	412,108	1.2	4	403,585	1.0	9	815,693	1.1
20-29	48	421,572	11.4	24	407,606	5.9	72	829,178	8.7
30-39	81	311,563	26.0	7	296,291	2.4	88	607,854	14.5
40-49	41	287,962	14.2	3	284,282	1.1	44	572,244	7.7
50 and over	21	421,263	5.0	3	476,449	0.6	24	897,712	2.7
Total	199	2,276,608	8.7	42	2,265,912	1.9	241	4,542,520	5.3

See Figure 13.

* Two-year Total cases

** Rate per 100,000 persons

Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS.

Population totals are for two years. That is, they are the sum of the population in each year. The average population for this time period can be calculated by dividing these totals by two years.

Sources: Population - Utah Office of Planning and Budget; Cases - Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

Table 14. Combined HIV and AIDS Cases in Year of First Report by Age Group, Sex, and Two Year Period Utah 1994-2001

Time Period 1994-1995

Age Group	Males		Females		Total	
	Cases*	Percentage	Cases*	Percentage	Cases*	Percentage
0-9	0	0%	1	3%	1	0%
10-19	6	2%	0	0%	6	2%
20-29	97	30%	8	25%	105	29%
30-39	146	45%	16	50%	162	45%
40-49	62	19%	6	19%	68	19%
50 and over	14	4%	1	3%	15	4%
Total	325	100%	32	100%	357	100%

Time Period 1996-1997

Age Group	Males		Females		Total	
	Cases*	Percentage	Cases*	Percentage	Cases*	Percentage
0-9	0	0%	1	2%	1	0%
10-19	5	2%	6	11%	11	3%
20-29	81	28%	21	40%	102	30%
30-39	131	45%	15	28%	146	43%
40-49	54	19%	8	15%	62	18%
50 and over	17	6%	2	4%	19	6%
Total	288	100%	53	100%	341	100%

Time Period 1998-1999

Age Group	Males		Females		Total	
	Cases*	Percentage	Cases*	Percentage	Cases*	Percentage
0-9	0	0%	1	3%	1	0%
10-19	18	8%	10	28%	28	11%
20-29	109	48%	17	47%	126	48%
30-39	71	32%	5	14%	76	29%
40-49	24	11%	2	6%	26	10%
50 and over	3	1%	1	3%	4	2%
Total	225	100%	36	100%	261	100%

Time Period 2000-2001

Age Group	Males		Females		Total	
	Cases*	Percentage	Cases*	Percentage	Cases*	Percentage
0-9	3	2%	1	2%	4	2%
10-19	5	3%	4	10%	9	4%
20-29	48	24%	24	57%	72	30%
30-39	81	41%	7	17%	88	37%
40-49	41	21%	3	7%	44	18%
50 and over	21	11%	3	7%	24	10%
Total	199	100%	42	100%	241	100%

See Figure 13.

* Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS

Sources: Population - Utah Office of Planning and Budget; Cases - Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

**Table 15. Combined HIV and AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Sex
Utah 1998-2001**

Race/Ethnic Group	Males				
	Cases	Percentage by Sex	Overall	Population	Rate**
White (non-Hispanic)	281	66.7%	56.4%	3,796,847	7.4
Black	45	10.7%	9.0%	34,129	131.9
Hispanic*	83	19.7%	16.7%	277,297	29.9
Asian or Pacific Islander	5	1.2%	1.0%	98,547	5.1
American Indian	7	1.7%	1.4%	54,180	12.9
Total	421	100.0%	84.5%	4,261,000	9.9

Race/Ethnic Group	Females				
	Cases	Percentage by Sex	Overall	Population	Rate**
White (non-Hispanic)	32	41.6%	6.4%	3,829,875	0.8
Black	25	32.5%	5.0%	25,718	97.2
Hispanic*	16	20.8%	3.2%	264,898	6.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	2.6%	0.4%	107,160	1.9
American Indian	2	2.6%	0.4%	57,009	3.5
Total	77	100.0%	15.4%	4,284,660	1.8

Race/Ethnic Group	Total			
	Cases	Overall	Population	Rate**
White (non-Hispanic)	313	62.9%	7,626,722	4.1
Black	70	14.1%	59,847	117.0
Hispanic*	99	19.9%	542,195	18.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	7	1.4%	205,707	3.4
American Indian	9	1.8%	111,189	8.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	7	1.4%	205,707	3.4
Total	505	100.0%	8,751,367	5.8

See Figures 14 and 15.

Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS.

* Race and ethnicity are separate, overlapping concepts, but for this report, people of Hispanic ethnicity were considered as a separate group.

** Rate per 100,000 persons

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Population Estimates program, Washington, D.C. 2000.

Cases - Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

Table 16. Risk Group: Black Persons, Numbers and Percentages of Cases of HIV/AIDS by Sex, Age, Risk Group Utah 1998-2001

Category	1998-1999		2000-2001	
	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent
Gender				
Male	18	82%	27	56%
Female	4	18%	21	44%
Total	22	100%	48	100%
Age Group				
0-9	1	5%	2	4%
10-19	1	5%	2	4%
20-29	5	23%	21	44%
30-39	12	55%	12	25%
40-49	1	5%	9	19%
50+	2	9%	2	4%
Total	22	100%	48	100%
Risk Group				
MSM*	10	45%	8	17%
IDU**	4	18%	2	8%
MSM/IDU	0	0%	4	8%
Heterosexual with IDU	0	0%	0	0%
Sex w HIV/AIDS	4	18%	8	17%
Transfusion	0	0%	2	4%
Not Specified	3	14%	22	46%
Perinatal	1	5%	2	4%
Total	22	100%	48	104%
Place of Origin				
U.S.	6	27%	12	25%
Africa	12	55%	32	67%
Other	0	0%	1	2%
Unknown	4	18%	3	6%
Total	22	100%	48	100%

See Figure 16.

Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS

* MSM = Men who have sex with men

** IDU = Injecting drug user

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

**Table 17. Combined HIV and AIDS Cases in Year of First Report by
Risk Group, and Sex Utah 1998-2001**

Risk Group	Males		Females		Totals	
	Cases*	Percentage	Cases*	Percentage	Cases*	Percentage
Mother at Risk	2	1%	2	2%	4	1%
Heterosexual with IDU*	7	1%	11	5%	18	4%
Hemophilia/Transfusion	5	2%	2	5%	7	1%
MSM/IDU	28	7%	0	0%	28	6%
Other Heterosexual Contact	13	3%	25	29%	38	8%
IDU	54	11%	15	14%	69	14%
Not Specified	38	14%	23	45%	61	12%
MSM**	277	61%	0	0%	277	55%
Total	424	100%	78	100%	502	100%

See Figure 17.

* IDU - injecting drug user

** MSM - men who have sex with men

Mother at risk indicates an infant born to a mother with an established risk factor for HIV

Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS.

Source: Population – Office of Planning and Budget; Cases – Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

**Table 18. Combined HIV and AIDS Cases by Local Health District
and Four-Year Period, Utah 1994-2001**

Local Health District	1994-1997				1998-2001			
	Cases*	Population	Percent of Cases	Rate**	Cases*	Population	Percent of Cases	Rate**
Bear River	13	489,240	1.9%	2.7	14	528,378	2.8%	2.6
Central Utah	8	240,993	1.1%	3.3	4	261,864	0.8%	1.5
Davis County	30	871,961	4.3%	3.4	29	949,657	5.8%	3.1
Salt Lake Valley	516	3,247,758	74.0%	15.9	357	3,389,146	71.1%	10.5
Southeastern Utah	3	215,872	0.4%	1.4	3	220,443	0.6%	1.4
Southwest	19	453,414	2.7%	4.2	20	524,367	4.0%	3.8
Summit County	5	91,697	0.7%	5.5	8	108,883	1.6%	7.3
Tooele County	4	121,332	0.6%	3.3	2	143,507	0.4%	1.4
Tricounty	4	156,511	0.6%	2.6	3	160,899	0.6%	1.9
Utah County	37	1,255,424	5.3%	2.9	39	1,423,864	7.8%	2.7
Wasatch	4	49,489	0.6%	8.1	1	55,674	0.2%	1.8
Weber-Morgan	55	732,798	7.9%	7.5	22	774,303	4.4%	2.8
Totals	698	7,926,489	100%	8.8	502	8,540,985	100%	5.9

See Figure 18.

* 4-year total cases

** Average annual rate per 100,000 persons

Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS. Population totals are for four years. That is, they are the sum of the population in each year. The average population for this time period can be calculated by dividing these totals by four years.

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

These data are provisional.

**Table 19. Number of Cases of HIV/AIDS for Males
by Age Group and Two-Year Time Period
Utah 1996-2001**

Age Group	1996-1997		1998-1999		2000-2001	
	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage
0 - 9	0	0%	0	0%	3	2%
10 - 19	5	2%	6	3%	5	3%
20 - 29	81	28%	56	25%	48	24%
30 - 39	131	45%	107	48%	81	41%
40 - 49	54	19%	35	16%	41	21%
50 and over	17	6%	21	9%	21	11%
Total	288	100%	225	100%	199	100%

**Number of Cases of HIV/AIDS for Females
by Age Group and Two-Year Time Period
Utah 1996-2001**

Age Group	1996-1997		1998-1999		2000-2001	
	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage
0 - 9	1	2%	1	3%	1	2%
10 - 19	6	11%	4	11%	4	10%
20 - 29	21	40%	15	42%	24	57%
30 - 39	15	28%	10	28%	7	17%
40 - 49	8	15%	3	8%	3	7%
50 and over	2	4%	3	8%	3	7%
Total	53	100%	36	100%	42	100%

See Figure 19 and 20.

Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS.

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

**Table 20. Combined HIV and AIDS Cases by Age, Race/Ethnicity
and Two-Year Time Period, Utah 1994-2001**

Race/Ethnic Group: White

Age Group	1994-1995		1996-1997		1998-1999		2000-2001	
	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage
0-9	1	0%	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
10-19	6	2%	6	2%	4	2%	5	4%
20-29	75	28%	75	29%	45	26%	37	26%
30-39	125	46%	116	44%	78	45%	55	39%
40-49	50	18%	45	17%	29	17%	28	20%
50 and over	14	5%	18	7%	16	9%	15	11%
Total	271	100%	261	100%	172	100%	141	100%

Race/Ethnic Group: Black

Age Group	1994-1995		1996-1997		1998-1999		2000-2001	
	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage
0-9	0	0%	0	0%	1	5%	2	4%
10-19	0	0%	2	11%	1	5%	2	4%
20-29	11	35%	7	37%	5	23%	21	44%
30-39	9	29%	6	32%	12	55%	12	25%
40-49	11	35%	4	21%	1	5%	9	19%
50 and over	0	0%	0	0%	2	9%	2	4%
Total	31	100%	19	100%	22	100%	48	100%

Race/Ethnic Group: Hispanic*

Age Group	1994-1995		1996-1997		1998-1999		2000-2001	
	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage
0-9	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
10-19	0	0%	1	2%	3	5%	1	2%
20-29	16	38%	19	38%	18	32%	13	31%
30-39	21	50%	19	38%	23	40%	17	40%
40-49	4	10%	11	22%	7	12%	7	17%
50 and over	1	2%	0	0%	6	11%	4	10%
Total	42	100%	50	100%	57	100%	42	100%

Race/Ethnic Group: Asian/Pacific Islander

Age Group	1994-1995		1996-1997		1998-1999		2000-2001	
	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage
0-9	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
10-19	0	0%	0	0%	1	14%	1	33%
20-29	2	40%	1	100%	2	29%	0	0%
30-39	1	20%	0	0%	4	57%	2	67%
40-49	2	40%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
50 and over	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	5	100%	1	100%	7	100%	3	100%

Table 20 continued on next page)

Table 20. (continued)

Race/Ethnic Group: American Indian

Age Group	1994-1995		1996-1997		1998-1999		2000-2001	
	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage
0 - 9	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10 - 19	0	0.0%	2	33.3%	1	20.0%	0	0.0%
20 - 29	1	14.3%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	1	25.0%
30 - 39	5	71.4%	1	16.7%	3	60.0%	2	50.0%
40 - 49	1	14.3%	2	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
50 and over	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%
Total	7	100.0%	6	100.0%	5	100.0%	4	100.0%

Race/Ethnic Distribution

Ethnic Group	1994-1995		1996-1997		1998-1999		2000-2001	
	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage
White	271	76%	261	77%	172	65%	141	59%
Black	31	9%	19	6%	22	8%	48	20%
Hispanic *	42	12%	50	15%	57	22%	42	17%
Asian	5	1%	1	0%	7	3%	3	1%
Native American	7	2%	6	2%	5	2%	4	2%
Unknown	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%	3	1%
Total	357	100%	338	100%	264	100%	241	100%

See Figures 19 and 20.

* Race and ethnicity are separate, overlapping concepts, but for this report, people of Hispanic ethnicity were considered as a separate group.

Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

**Table 21. Number of Cases of HIV/AIDS for Males
by Age Group and Two-Year Time Period
Utah 1996-2001**

Race/Ethnicity	1996-1997		1998-1999		2000-2001	
	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage
White	230	80%	155	69%	126	63%
Black	12	4%	18	8%	27	14%
Hispanic *	37	13%	45	20%	38	19%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	1%	3	1%	2	1%
American Indian	4	1%	3	1%	4	2%
Unknown	1	0%	1	0%	2	1%
Total	288	100%	225	100%	199	100%

**Number of Cases of HIV/AIDS for Females
by Age Group and Two-Year time Period
Utah 1996-2001**

Race/Ethnicity	1996-1997		1998-1999		2000-2001	
	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage
White	31	58%	17	47%	15	36%
Black	7	13%	4	11%	21	50%
Hispanic *	13	25%	12	33%	4	10%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0%	1	3%	1	2%
American Indian	2	4%	2	6%	0	0%
Unknown	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%
Total	53	100%	36	100%	42	100%

See Figures 21 and 22.

Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS

*Race and ethnicity are separate, overlapping concepts, but for this report, people of Hispanic ethnicity were considered as a separate group.

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

**Table 22. Number of Cases of HIV/AIDS by Risk Category for Males
Two-Year Time Period Utah 1996-2001**

Category	1996-1997		1998-1999		2000-2001	
	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent
Risk Group						
MSM*	189	66%	155	69%	122	61%
IDU**	57	20%	32	14%	22	7%
MSM/IDU	22	8%	14	6%	14	7%
Heterosexual	10	3%	12	5%	8	4%
Not Specified	9	3%	11	5%	27	14%
Hemophilia	1	0%	1	0%	4	2%
Transfusion	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Perinatal	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%
Total	288	100%	225	100%	199	96%

**Number of Cases of HIV/AIDS by Risk Category for Females
Two-Year Time Period Utah 1996-2001**

Category	1996-1997		1998-1999		2000-2001	
	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent
Risk Group						
IDU**	22	42%	9	25%	6	14%
Heterosexual	25	47%	22	61%	14	33%
Not Specified	3	6%	4	11%	19	45%
Transfusion	2	4%	0	0%	2	5%
Perinatal	1	2%	1	3%	1	2%
Total	53	100%	36	100%	42	100%

**Number of Cases of HIV/AIDS by Risk Category
Combined Male and Female
Two-Year Time Period Utah 1996-2001**

Category	1996-1997		1998-1999		2000-2001	
	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent
Risk Group						
MSM*	189	55%	155	59%	122	51%
IDU**	79	23%	41	16%	28	6%
MSM/IDU	22	6%	14	5%	14	6%
Heterosexual	35	10%	34	13%	22	9%
Not Specified	12	4%	15	6%	46	19%
Hemophilia	1	0%	1	0%	4	2%
Transfusion	2	1%	0	0%	2	1%
Perinatal	1	0%	1	0%	3	1%
Total	341	100%	261	100%	241	94%

See Figure 23 and 24.

* MSM - men who have sex with men

** IDU - injecting drug user Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS.

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

**Table 23. Combined HIV and AIDS Cases in Year of First Report by Risk Group,
Sex, and Two Year Period Utah 1994-2001**

Time Period 1994-1995

Risk Group	Males		Females		Total	
	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage
MSM*	219	67%	0	0%	219	61%
IDU**	56	17%	12	38%	68	19%
MSM/IDU	27	8%	0	0%	27	8%
Heterosexual with IDU	3	1%	8	25%	11	3%
Hemophilia/Transfusion	7	2%	0	0%	7	2%
Other Heterosexual Contact	5	2%	10	31%	15	4%
Not Specified	8	2%	1	3%	9	3%
Mother at Risk	0	0%	1	3%	1	0%
Total	325	100%	32	100%	357	100%

Time Period 1996-1997

Risk Group	Males		Females		Total	
	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage
MSM*	189	66%	0	0%	189	55%
IDU**	57	20%	22	42%	79	23%
MSM/IDU	22	8%	0	0%	22	6%
Heterosexual with IDU	5	2%	12	23%	17	5%
Hemophilia/Transfusion	1	0%	2	4%	3	1%
Other Heterosexual Contact	5	2%	13	25%	18	5%
Not Specified	9	3%	3	6%	12	4%
Mother at Risk	0	0%	1	2%	1	0%
Total	288	100%	53	100%	341	100%

Time Period 1998-1999

Risk Group	Males		Females		Total	
	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage
MSM*	155	69%	0	0%	155	59%
IDU**	32	14%	9	25%	41	16%
MSM/IDU	14	6%	0	0%	14	5%
Heterosexual with IDU	5	2%	9	25%	14	5%
Hemophilia/Transfusion	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Other Heterosexual Contact	7	3%	13	36%	20	8%
Not Specified	11	5%	4	11%	15	6%
Mother at Risk	0	0%	1	3%	1	0%
Total	225	100%	36	100%	261	100%

(Table 23 continued on next page)

Table 23. (continued)**Time Period 2000-2001**

Risk Group	Males		Females		Total	
	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage
MSM*	122	61%	0	0%	122	51%
IDU**	22	11%	6	14%	28	12%
MSM/IDU	14	7%	0	0%	14	6%
Heterosexual with IDU	2	1%	2	5%	4	2%
Hemophilia/Transfusion	4	2%	2	5%	6	2%
Other Heterosexual Contact	6	3%	12	29%	18	7%
Not Specified	27	14%	19	45%	46	19%
Mother at Risk	2	1%	1	2%	3	1%
Total	199	100%	42	100%	241	100%

See Figures 23 and 24.

* MSM - men who have sex with men

** IDU - injecting drug user

Mother at risk indicates an infant born to a mother with an established risk factor for HIV

Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS

Sources: Office of Planning and Budget; Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

**Table 24. Combined HIV and AIDS Cases by Gender, Age Group, Risk Group,
and Two-Year Time Period, Utah 1998-2001**

Gender	1998-1999		2000-2001		Total	
	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage
Males	225	86%	199	83%	424	84%
Females	36	14%	42	17%	78	16%
Total	261	100%	241	100%	502	100%

AGE GROUP

MALES

Age Group	1998-1999		2000-2001		Total	
	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage
0-9	0	0%	3	2%	3	1%
10-19	6	3%	5	3%	11	3%
20-29	56	25%	48	24%	104	25%
30-39	107	48%	81	41%	188	44%
40-49	35	16%	41	21%	76	18%
50 and over	21	9%	21	11%	42	10%
Total	225	100%	199	100%	424	100%

FEMALES

Age Group	1998-1999		2000-2001		Total	
	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage
0-9	1	3%	1	2%	2	3%
10-19	4	11%	4	10%	8	10%
20-29	15	42%	24	57%	39	50%
30-39	10	28%	7	17%	17	22%
40-49	3	8%	3	7%	6	8%
50 and over	3	8%	3	7%	6	8%
Total	36	100%	42	100%	78	100%

MALES/FEMALES COMBINED

Age Group	1998-1999		2000-2001		Total	
	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage
0-9	1	0%	4	2%	5	1%
10-19	10	4%	9	4%	19	4%
20-29	71	27%	72	30%	143	28%
30-39	117	45%	88	37%	205	41%
40-49	38	15%	44	18%	82	16%
50 and over	24	9%	24	10%	48	10%
Total	261	100%	241	100%	502	100%

Table 24 continued on next page

Table 24 (continued)

RISK GROUP						
MALES						
Risk Group	1998-1999		2000-2001		Total	
	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage
MSM*	155	69%	122	61%	277	65%
IDU**	32	14%	22	11%	54	13%
MSM/IDU	14	6%	14	7%	28	7%
Heterosexual with IDU	5	2%	2	1%	7	2%
Other Heterosexual	7	3%	6	3%	13	3%
Hemophilia/Transfusion	1	0%	4	2%	5	1%
Not Specified	11	5%	27	14%	38	9%
Mother at Risk	0	0%	2	1%	2	0%
Total	225	100%	199	100%	424	100%
FEMALES						
Risk Group	1998-1999		2000-2001		Total	
	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage
IDU**	9	25%	6	14%	15	19%
Heterosexual with IDU	9	25%	2	5%	11	14%
Other Heterosexual	13	36%	12	29%	25	32%
Hemophilia/Transfusion	0	0%	2	5%	2	3%
Not Specified	4	11%	19	45%	23	29%
Mother at Risk	1	3%	1	2%	2	3%
Total	36	100%	42	100%	78	100%
MALES/FEMALES COMBINED						
Risk Group	1998-1999		2000-2001		Total	
	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage
MSM*	155	59%	122	51%	277	55%
IDU**	41	16%	28	12%	69	14%
MSM/IDU	14	5%	14	6%	28	6%
Heterosexual with IDU	1	0%	4	2%	5	1%
Other Heterosexual	14	5%	18	7%	32	6%
Hemophilia/Transfusion	20	8%	6	2%	26	5%
Not Specified	15	6%	46	19%	61	12%
Mother at Risk	1	0%	3	1%	4	1%
Total	261	100%	241	100%	502	100%

See Figures 25 through 29.

Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the years they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS.

* MSM - Men who have sex with men

** IDU - Injecting drug user

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

Table 25. Age and Sex Distribution of 2000-2001 HIV Cases Compared to the Pattern for HIV/AIDS Cases Utah 2000-2001

Age Group	HIV/AIDS Cases		HIV Infections	
	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage
0 - 9	4	1.7%	4	3.9%
10 - 19	9	3.7%	4	3.9%
20 - 29	72	29.9%	40	39.2%
30 - 39	88	36.5%	35	34.3%
40 - 49	44	18.3%	12	11.8%
50 and over	24	10.0%	7	6.9%
Total	241	100.0%	102	100.0%

Gender	HIV/AIDS Cases		HIV Infections	
	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage
Male	199	82.6%	72	70.6%
Female	42	17.4%	30	29.4%
Total	241	100.0%	102	100.0%

See Figure 33.

Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS.

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

**Table 26. Race/Ethnic Group and Sex Distribution of 2000-2001 HIV
Cases Compared to the Pattern for HIV/AIDS Cases
From Utah 2000-2001**

Race/Ethnic Group	HIV/AIDS Cases		HIV Infections	
	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage
White	141	58.5%	58	56.9%
Black	48	19.9%	23	22.5%
Hispanic*	42	17.4%	15	14.7%
American Indian	4	1.7%	2	2.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	1.2%	1	1.0%
Unknown	3	1.2%	3	2.9%
Total	241	100.0%	102	100.0%

Gender	HIV/AIDS Cases		HIV Infections	
	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage
Male	199	82.6%	72	70.6%
Female	42	17.4%	30	29.4%
Total	241	100.0%	102	100.0%

See Figure 34.

Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS.

*Race and ethnicity are separate, overlapping concepts, but for this report, people of Hispanic ethnicity were considered as a separate group.

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

**Table 27. Risk Group and Sex Distribution of 2000-2001 HIV
Cases Compared to the Pattern for HIV/AIDS Cases
From Utah 2000-2001**

Risk Group	HIV/AIDS Cases		HIV Infections	
	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage
MSM*	122	50.6%	43	42.0%
IDU**	28	11.6%	9	9.0%
MSM/IDU	14	5.8%	5	4.9%
Heterosexual Contact	22	9.1%	13	12.7%
Not Specified	46	19.1%	27	26.5%
Transfusion	2	0.8%	1	1.0%
Hemophilia	4	1.7%	1	1.0%
Mother at Risk	3	1.2%	3	2.9%
Total	241	100.0%	102	100.0%

Gender	HIV/AIDS Cases		HIV Infections	
	Cases	Percentage	Cases	Percentage
Male	199	82.6%	72	70.6%
Female	42	17.4%	30	29.4%
Total	241	100.0%	102	100.0%

See Figure 35.

Cases of HIV and AIDS were classified in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS.

* MSM - Men who have sex with men

** IDU - injecting drug user

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

**Table 28. HIV and AIDS Cases by Whether They were First
Reported as HIV or as AIDS, by Year of First Report and by Sex, Utah 1992-2001**

MALES

Year Reported	First Report as AIDS Case	Percentage First Report as AIDS Case	First Report as HIV, but Subsequently Reported as AIDS	First Report as HIV Case	Total Reported in This Year	Percentage Initially Reported as HIV case
1992	13	3.3%	260	116	389	96.7%
1993	19	9.9%	129	43	191	90.1%
1994	43	23.6%	98	41	182	76.4%
1995	15	10.5%	93	35	143	89.5%
1996	38	25.0%	62	52	152	75.0%
1997	30	22.1%	59	47	136	77.9%
1998	18	16.1%	74	20	112	83.9%
1999	23	20.4%	59	31	113	79.6%
2000	26	25.5%	41	35	102	74.5%
2001	16	16.5%	44	37	97	83.5%
Total	241	14.9%	919	457	1617	85.1%

FEMALES

Year Reported	First Report as AIDS Case	Percentage First Report as AIDS Case	First Report as HIV, but Subsequently Reported as AIDS	First Report as HIV Case	Total Reported in This Year	Percentage Initially Reported as HIV case
1992	1	2.6%	19	18	38	97.4%
1993	0	0.0%	10	8	18	100.0%
1994	1	6.7%	13	1	15	93.3%
1995	2	11.8%	9	6	17	88.2%
1996	2	6.5%	12	17	31	93.5%
1997	6	27.3%	7	9	22	72.7%
1998	1	5.0%	10	9	20	95.0%
1999	3	18.8%	4	9	16	81.3%
2000	3	12.5%	3	18	24	87.5%
2001	1	5.6%	5	12	18	94.4%
Total	20	9.1%	92	107	219	90.9%

Table 28 continued on next page

Table 28. (continued)

**Total Males and Females
Utah 1992-2001**

Year Reported	First Report as AIDS Case	Percentage First Report as AIDS Case	First Report as HIV, but Subsequently Reported as AIDS	First Report as HIV Case	Total Reported in This Year	Percentage Initially Reported as HIV case
1992	14	3.3%	279	134	427	96.7%
1993	19	9.1%	139	51	209	90.9%
1994	44	22.3%	111	42	197	77.7%
1995	17	10.6%	102	41	160	89.4%
1996	40	21.9%	74	69	183	78.1%
1997	36	22.8%	66	56	158	77.2%
1998	19	14.4%	84	29	132	85.6%
1999	26	20.2%	63	40	129	79.8%
2000	29	23.0%	44	53	126	77.0%
2001	17	14.8%	49	49	115	85.2%
Total	261	14.2%	1011	564	1836	85.8%

See Figure 36.

Note: For this table, cases were counted in the year they were first reported as either HIV or AIDS (by date entered into database). Cases were classified as to whether they were initially reported as AIDS, initially reported as HIV and later became AIDS, or initially reported as HIV and not yet as AIDS. All AIDS cases are counted, both those initially reported as HIV and those initially reported as AIDS.

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

**Table 29. Cases of Gonorrhea, Primary and Secondary Syphilis, and Chlamydia by
Year and Sex, Utah and United States, 1990-2000**

Syphilis

Year	Utah									United States					
	Males			Females			Total			Males		Females		Total	
	Cases	Population	Rate*	Cases	Population	Rate*	Cases	Population	Rate*	Cases	Rate*	Cases	Rate*	Cases	Rate*
1990	5	858,933	0.6	3	870,294	0.3	8	1,729,227	0.5	28,490	23.5	22,088	17.3	50,578	20.3
1991	7	885,101	0.8	3	895,772	0.3	10	1,780,873	0.6	23,599	19.2	19,311	14.9	42,950	17.0
1992	8	914,512	0.9	1	923,636	0.1	9	1,838,148	0.5	18,026	14.5	15,936	12.2	33,962	13.3
1993	6	940,673	0.6	4	948,718	0.4	10	1,889,391	0.5	14,074	11.2	12,423	9.4	26,497	10.3
1994	8	969,659	0.8	4	977,058	0.4	12	1,946,717	0.6	10,677	8.4	9,935	7.5	20,645	7.9
1995	4	994,177	0.4	0	1,001,044	0.0	4	1,995,221	0.2	8,764	6.8	7,776	5.8	16,543	6.3
1996	3	1,018,183	0.3	0	1,024,706	0.0	3	2,042,889	0.1	6,009	4.6	5,379	4.0	11,388	4.3
1997	3	1,046,708	0.3	2	1,052,698	0.2	5	2,099,406	0.2	4,660	3.6	3,895	2.9	8,556	3.2
1998	4	1,068,232	0.4	0	1,073,387	0.0	4	2,141,619	0.2	3,902	3.0	3,089	2.3	6,993	2.6
1999	2	1,094,405	0.2	0	1,098,601	0.0	2	2,193,006	0.1	3,910	2.9	2,851	2.0	6,761	2.4
2000	1	1,125,727	0.1	1	1,120,826	0.1	2	2,246,553	0.1	3,633	2.7	2,523	1.8	6,158	2.2

Gonorrhea

Year	Utah									United States					
	Males			Females			Total			Males		Females		Total	
	Cases	Population	Rate*	Cases	Population	Rate*	Cases	Population	Rate*	Cases	Rate*	Cases	Rate*	Cases	Rate*
1990	221	858,933	25.7	176	870,294	20.2	397	1,729,227	23.0	390,745	322.3	300,149	235.5	691,368	278.0
1991	202	885,101	22.8	133	895,772	14.8	335	1,780,873	18.8	355,229	288.9	266,507	206.3	623,009	247.1
1992	205	914,512	22.4	180	923,636	19.5	385	1,838,148	20.9	277,657	223.1	223,973	171.5	501,777	196.8
1993	185	940,673	19.7	165	948,718	17.4	350	1,889,391	18.5	235,378	187.1	192,043	145.5	443,278	172.0
1994	176	969,659	18.2	127	977,058	13.0	303	1,946,717	15.6	221,799	179.4	197,218	152.1	419,577	165.7
1995	185	994,177	18.6	121	1,001,044	12.1	306	1,995,221	15.3	203,557	158.7	188,460	140.2	392,651	149.4
1996	182	1,018,183	17.9	95	1,024,706	9.3	277	2,042,889	13.6	165,321	127.4	161,126	119.0	326,805	123.2
1997	194	1,046,708	18.5	84	1,052,698	8.0	278	2,099,406	13.2	163,634	124.9	162,515	119.0	326,564	122.0
1998	166	1,068,232	15.5	70	1,073,387	6.5	236	2,141,619	11.0	175,233	133.7	179,651	131.5	355,642	132.9
1999	154	1,094,405	14.1	100	1,098,601	9.1	254	2,193,006	11.6	179,915	135.0	179,792	128.7	359,931	132.0
2000	132	1,125,727	11.7	99	1,120,826	8.8	231	2,246,553	10.3	179,484	134.6	178,956	128.3	358,995	131.6

(Table 29 continued on next page)

Table 29. (continued)

Chlamydia

Year	Utah									United States					
	Males			Females			Total			Males		Females		Total	
	Cases	Population	Rate*	Cases	Population	Rate*	Cases	Population	Rate*	Cases	Rate*	Cases	Rate*	Cases	Rate*
1990	255	858,933	29.7	473	870,294	54.3	728	1,729,227	42.1	37,872	36.8	226,557	210.0	308,139	145.4
1991	238	885,101	26.9	513	898,772	57.1	751	1,783,873	42.1	43,376	40.6	265,818	233.7	362,441	163.1
1992	424	914,512	46.4	1,189	923,636	128.7	1,613	1,838,148	87.8	47,181	43.9	305,670	267.4	405,935	181.7
1993	357	940,673	38.0	1,232	948,718	129.9	1,589	1,889,391	84.1	50,536	45.8	299,205	259.0	407,312	180.4
1994	398	969,659	41.0	1,403	977,058	143.6	1,801	1,946,717	92.5	63,716	57.1	372,990	318.8	451,758	194.5
1995	360	994,177	36.2	1,316	1,001,044	131.5	1,676	1,995,221	84.0	69,736	57.7	400,840	316.3	478,577	190.4
1996	368	1,018,183	36.1	1,229	1,024,706	119.9	1,597	2,042,889	78.2	74,409	59.8	414,987	319.4	490,615	192.9
1997	417	1,046,708	39.8	1,357	1,052,698	128.9	1,774	2,099,406	84.5	88,590	70.5	441,710	336.9	531,529	206.9
1998	593	1,068,232	55.5	1,616	1,073,387	150.6	2,209	2,141,619	103.1	104,435	83.1	501,128	382.2	607,602	236.6
1999	603	1,094,405	55.1	2,220	1,098,601	202.1	2,823	2,193,006	128.7	104,857	92.6	538,421	395.7	659,108	251.6
2000	580	1,125,727	51.5	1,611	1,120,826	143.7	2,191	2,246,553	97.5	120,437	102.8	565,970	404.0	702,093	257.5

See Figures 38, 39, 40 and 41.

* Rate per 100,000 persons per year

Source: Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, CDC; 2000, and Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Program.

**Table 30. Drug Treatment Admissions (Publicly Funded Sites)
by Primary Substance at Time of Admission
Utah 1991-2001**

Number of Admissions						
Year	Alcohol	Cocaine/ Crack	Marijuana/ Hashish	Heroin	Meth amphetamine	Treatment Admissions
FY-91						15,080
FY-92	12,568	933	698	326	62	15,512
FY-93	10,967	1,209	1,179	354	133	14,741
FY-94	12,309	1,787	1,590	643	357	17,865
FY-95	9,439	1,861	1,811	881	1,363	16,618
FY-96	8,969	1,824	2,455	1,108	1,552	17,051
FY-97	7,655	2,246	2,713	1,538	2,004	17,280
FY-98	7,113	1,662	2,925	1,296	2,709	16,619
FY-99	7,524	1,529	3,321	1,438	2,882	20,291
FY-2000	9,341	1,783	3,750	1,758	3,448	23,906
FY-2001	8,481	1,620	3,694	1,567	3,785	22,916

Percentage of Admissions					
Year	Alcohol	Cocaine/ Crack	Marijuana/ Hashish	Heroin	Meth amphetamine
FY-91					
FY-92	81.6%	6.4%	4.5%	2.1%	0.4%
FY-93	74.4%	8.2%	8.0%	2.4%	0.9%
FY-94	68.9%	10.0%	8.9%	3.6%	2.0%
FY-95	56.8%	11.2%	10.9%	5.3%	8.2%
FY-96	52.6%	10.7%	14.4%	6.5%	9.1%
FY-97	44.3%	13.0%	15.7%	8.9%	11.6%
FY-98	42.8%	10.0%	17.6%	7.8%	16.3%
FY-99	42.3%	8.6%	18.7%	8.1%	16.2%
FY-2000	43.7%	8.3%	17.5%	8.2%	16.1%
FY-2001	41.4%	7.9%	18.1%	7.7%	18.5%

See Figure 42.

Data are on all admissions, regardless of funding, to treatment centers that accept at least some public funding. They are estimated to represent approximately 85% of treatment admissions in Utah.

Source: Utah Division of Substance Abuse, Substance Abuse Client Admission Profile, 2001

**Table 31. Admissions for Drug Treatment (Publicly Funded Sites)
Where Injecting Drug Use Was Reported by Age and Sex, Utah 2001**

Year	IV Drug Users
1991	553
1992	758
1993	850
1994	1,467
1995	1,916
1996	2,056
1997	2,777
1998	2,544
1999	2,518
2000	2,523
2001	2,447

See Figure 43.

Source: Utah Division of Substance Abuse, 2001

**Table 32. Selected Beliefs About HIV/AIDS Education and Perception of Risk of AIDS,
Utah Adults Age 18-64 Years, 1995-2000**

Questions:	Year				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999-2000
Think HIV/AIDS education should begin in elementary school	70.8%	71.0%	66.0%	71.3%	70.4%
Would encourage sexually active teen to use a condom.	84.6%	84.6%	85.1%	85.7%	86.8%
Report a high chance of getting AIDS	1.7%	2.0%	1.9%	1.3%	1.8%

**Selected Beliefs About HIV/AIDS Education and Perception of Risk of AIDS,
Utah Adults Age 18-64 Years, 1999-2000**

Questions:	Age Category				
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
Think HIV/AIDS education should begin in elementary school	69.5%	78.1%	65.5%	67.9%	71.3%
Would encourage sexually active teen to use a condom.	94.0%	90.4%	86.6%	83.6%	74.5%
Report a high chance of getting AIDS	2.7%	1.4%	1.5%	1.9%	1.1%

Questions:	Gender	
	Males	Females
Think HIV/AIDS education should begin in elementary school	67.9%	72.9%
Would encourage sexually active teen to use a condom.	86.9%	86.7%
Report a high chance of getting AIDS	1.9%	1.6%

Questions:	Education Category			
	<HS	HS Grad	Some College	College Grad
Think HIV/AIDS education should begin in elementary school	73.7%	70.5%	69.8%	71.1%
Would encourage sexually active teen to use a condom.	94.7%	90.8%	84.7%	83.8%
Report a high chance of getting AIDS	5.0%	2.5%	0.8%	1.6%

Questions:	Urban vs. Rural	
	Urban	Rural
Think HIV/AIDS education should begin in elementary school	70.0%	73.0%
Would encourage sexually active teen to use a condom.	87.4%	84.6%
Report a high chance of getting AIDS	1.7%	1.9%

See Figures 44 and 45.

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey.

Table 33. Miscellaneous Surveys of HIV Prevalence, Utah 1994-2001
Counseling and Testing Data: Utah, 1994-2001

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Tested	7,433	7,990	8,663	7,549	6,621	6,239	6,420	5,658
Positive	83	36	78	47	31	32	30	31
% Positive	1.1%	0.5%	0.9%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%
Risk Groups of Positives								
MSM*	49	19	44	29	12	6	13	14
MSM/IDU**	7	3	2	0	0	2	1	1
Hetrosexual IDU	9	6	7	1	7	1	3	3
Sex Partner at Risk	7	3	15	7	6	12	4	6
Other	11	5	10	10	6	11	9	7
MSM	59.0%	52.8%	56.4%	61.7%	38.7%	18.8%	43.3%	45.2%
MSM/IDU	8.4%	8.3%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	3.3%	3.2%
Hetrosexual IDU	10.8%	16.7%	9.0%	2.1%	22.6%	3.1%	10.0%	9.7%
Sex Partner at Risk	8.4%	8.3%	19.2%	14.9%	19.4%	37.5%	13.3%	19.4%
Other	13.3%	13.9%	12.8%	21.3%	19.4%	34.4%	30.0%	22.6%

* MSM = men who have sex with men

** IDU = injecting drug user

Source: Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, HIV/AIDS Prevention Program, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program.

Table 34. Estimates of People Living With HIV or AIDS in Utah, 1995-1999

Method 1 Based on Proportion of AIDS Reported From Utah

	Reported AIDS Cases		Proportion of All AIDS Cases Reported in Utah
	Utah	U.S.	
1998	150	51,882	0.289%
1999	154	45,514	0.338%
Average	304	97,396	0.312%

Cases are for mid-year totals (July to June) from CDC surveillance report to yield comparable data

Estimate for U.S.	Low %	Medium %	High %
800,000	2,313	2,497	2,707
850,000	2,457	2,653	2,876
900,000	2,602	2,809	3,045

Best Estimate	2,650
Low	2,300
High	3,050

Method 2 Based on Known Persons Adjusted for Sensitivity of Surveillance

Number of cases alive at end of 1999 with:

	Pediatric	Adult	Total
HIV	6	776	782
AIDS	7	1,015	1,022

Estimated Sensitivity of Surveillance	Best	Low	High
HIV	50%	35%	65%
AIDS	85%	80%	90%

Estimates		Best	Low	High
	HIV	1,564	1,203	2,234
	AIDS	1,202	1,136	1,278
	Total	2,766	2,339	3,512

Method 3 Based on Multiplier Developed by CDC

1999 Reported AIDS Cases	147
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	Multiplier	
Low	15	2,205
Mid-Point	17.5	2,573
High	20	2,940

Summary of Estimates	Estimates		
	Best	Low	High
Method 1: % of AIDS in Utah	2,653	2,313	3,045
Method 2: surveillance sensitivity	2,766	2,339	2,512
Method 3: multiplier method	2,573	2,205	2,940
Average	2,664	2,286	3,166

Interpretation: The results using different methods are quite consistent. The data suggest a best estimate of 2,700 (range from 2,300 to 3,200).



Methods and Data Sources

Methods and Data Sources

Brief description of surveillance system for HIV and AIDS cases

Data on Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) cases included in this report are based on cases of HIV and AIDS reported to the Utah Department of Health under the authority of the Communicable Disease Control Act (Utah Code Annotated 26-6-3 and Administrative Rules R386-702-2 and R388-803). AIDS cases became reportable in Utah in 1983 and HIV infections in 1989.

Cases of HIV and AIDS are reported by physicians, laboratories, local health departments, and/or other medical services providers using the Communicable Disease Morbidity Report form, the HIV/AIDS Confidentiality Report form, or by calling the HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program and reporting by telephone. To encourage reporting, the HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program operates an active surveillance program wherein they meet monthly with key infectious disease specialists, and also call other physicians treating HIV infected patients in order to identify new cases and update existing records to include demographic data, immune system tests, HIV transmission risk information, and document progression to AIDS. Active HIV/AIDS surveillance is also done with laboratories and hospitals statewide. All data are entered into and maintained in a confidential CDC-developed software program, the HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS) database. Data are de-identified for purposes of statistical analyses and national reporting.

Rationale for and Methods of Combining HIV and AIDS Cases

In the early period of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the United States, HIV infection was identified by the clinical syndrome, AIDS. In many states, HIV infection has not, or has only recently become a reportable condition. Thus, AIDS cases have been an important way of tracking and studying the epidemic of HIV infection. However, the diagnosis of AIDS is a somewhat arbitrary point in the progression of a chronic viral infection. That point (development of AIDS) has changed over time as the case definition has been adjusted, varies among different affected populations, and has recently been changed substantially by more effective antiviral medicines.

Thus, in a state such as Utah, where HIV infection and AIDS are both reportable conditions, it is more useful to monitor trends in HIV infection than trends in AIDS. For that reason, most of the analyses in this report include all cases of HIV infection and categorize those cases in the year of first report. Some cases of HIV infection have already progressed to the point that they meet the case definition for AIDS when they are first reported. Those cases are under the surveillance rules and case definitions considered reports of AIDS. However, each such case of AIDS also represents the first report to the Department of a case of HIV. Thus, for the purposes of this report, those cases of AIDS not previously reported as HIV are grouped with other HIV cases reported in the same year. Cases of AIDS that were previously reported as HIV cases are considered for these analyses to have already been reported. This report thus groups all HIV and AIDS cases and counts each case only once in the year it was first reported.

Because cases reported for the first time as AIDS represent more advanced illness, it is likely that they acquired infection at a more distant time in the past. It is possible that grouping those cases with HIV cases that more recently acquired HIV infection could obscure recent trends in patterns of infection and risk. Thus, epidemiologic patterns are also analyzed separately for HIV cases, and some of those separate analyses are presented in this report.

Methods and Data Sources

Confidentiality Restrictions

The Communicable Disease Reporting statute specifies that epidemiological information on cases may be reported so long as no individual is identified. To prevent such disclosures, individual identifiers are not included, in most cases multiple years are grouped together, and some tabulations that might otherwise have been provided have not been included in this report.

Estimate of Number of People Living With HIV in Utah

These estimates were prepared using methods published by CDC in, "Simple Methods for Estimating HIV Prevalence and Projecting AIDS Trends". That report was distributed as a "Dear Colleague" letter in May 1994. Using data from 1999, two of the methods in that report could be used (Methods 1 and 3). One additional method that was used was developed by the Utah Department of Health.

Method 1 assumes that the numbers of people living with HIV infection (including AIDS) in Utah and the U.S. will be proportional to the numbers of cases of AIDS reported in Utah and the U.S. that is, the ratio of AIDS cases reported in Utah to AIDS cases reported in the U.S. was multiplied times the estimated number of people living with HIV in the U.S.

Method 2 estimates the number of people living with HIV by assuming the probable sensitivity (completeness of reporting) of Utah's HIV and AIDS surveillance. First, the number of people who had been reported with either HIV or AIDS and who were believed to be alive at the end of 1999 was calculated. Then that number was divided by the assumed sensitivity of the surveillance system. The assumptions about sensitivity of the surveillance system were based on evaluations of AIDS surveillance conducted elsewhere and our judgment. A wide range of estimates was included to account for our uncertainty.

Method 3 used a "multiplier" developed by CDC times the number of AIDS cases reported in Utah. This is, the number of AIDS cases reported in 1999 was multiplied by a constant (17.5). Again, a range of multipliers was used to account for our uncertainty.

All calculations are included in Table 34. It seems reassuring that the results by the three different methods produced similar results. However, these methods are of unproven accuracy and the results should be used with caution.

Correction for Reporting Delay in Trend Data

Figure 4 and Table 5 present HIV/AIDS cases in the year of diagnosis. Date of diagnosis was based on the first known Western blot test. This analysis is important because it removes some of the biases associated with reporting delay. However, interpretation is complicated by the likelihood that some cases diagnosed in the recent years have not yet been reported. That is, the totals for recent years will underestimate the number of cases diagnosed in those years.

To correct for that reporting delay, we estimated the completeness of reporting at different time intervals after date of diagnosis. That is, we calculated the percentages of cases reported within 3, 6, 12, 18, and 24 months of the date of their first Western blot test.

Methods and Data Sources

Based on those data, the percentage of cases during each year that would have been reported by the end of 2001 was estimated at 87% for the most recent year (2001), 96% for the prior year (2000), and 97% for two years ago (1999). Reporting was considered complete for years prior to 1999.

Other Data Sources

Data on attitudes about sex education and condom use came from the Utah Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). The BRFSS is an ongoing, CDC-sponsored and coordinated survey of Utah adults (age 18 and older). The survey is conducted by telephone. Additional information can be obtained from the BRFSS Program: Kathryn Marti, BRFSS Coordinator, Utah Department of Health, P.O. Box 142101, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-2101, Tel. (801) 538-6434.

Data on substance abuse treatment admissions came from the Division of Substance Abuse, Utah Department of Human Services. Data came from published reports and special analyses provided by Michelle Jensen, Director of Research for the Division.

Data on sexually transmitted diseases (STD) rates and trends came from the STD Surveillance Reports published by the Division of STD Prevention, CDC and from the Utah Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, Sexually Transmitted Disease Program.